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Tower Views

by Clearway

Who's Fathering Disaster?

Not Europe, It Appears

Nor America — Are You?

¶ If the wish is father to the act, the foreboding might be the progenitor of disaster. But forebodings usually proceed from fears rather than facts. A reasonable course, therefore, might be to examine the basis of forebodings, lest the fable gain more credence than the fact.

¶ For six months—a long time—the Spanish insurrection, involving in one way or another practically all the conflicting theories of government, has swung to and fro in the balance. Hanging to the pendulum has been the suggestion, now up now down, that a war involving most of Europe was an imminent probability. Yet the assumption that any of the other nations are seeking an excuse in the Spanish situation for precipitating a wider conflict, loses validity as both Loyalists and Rebels continue to produce an assortment of possible causes of war while affected nations continue to resort to statesmanship rather than to strife. Circumstances justify the conclusion that the powerful nations, despite the involved partisanships stirred by the struggle, entertain no notion of making Spain the nucleus of a general European war. The idea seems likewise tenable that if the world's forebodings were somewhat lifted an atmosphere more favorable to complete conciliation might be achieved.

¶ The week begins with a spate of European diplomacy. Although Spain now enters the seventh month of warfare, the "vacation conversations" between General Göring, Der Führer's representative, and Il Duce now seem to have tended toward a general European accord designed to guarantee territorial integrity. Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, and Ulrich von Hassel, German Ambassador, speed away from Rome presumably to report to their superiors in London and Berlin.

¶ The impression prevails that Germany and Italy hope to see England join in a stabilization pact which might include Britain, Germany, Italy, France and Belgium in a new Locarno agreement. Fascist observers consider this would clear the way for Italy's return to the League, where she might escort Germany back to the fold. Such a general rapprochement might permit stabilizing adjustments in Europe. There's more reason to expect the peaceful solution than there is to dread war.

¶ Governor Murphy of Michigan, scene of a sit-down strike involving some 115,000 automotive workers, refers to negotiations between the United Automobile Workers of America and the General Motors Corporation. "Neither side," says he, "will be permitted to forget for a minute that public interest is of more importance than either of them or both." Public sentiment applauds his determination as negotiations are threatened by the union officials who, charging bad faith, withdraw promises to evacuate certain plants. General Motors executives refuse to bargain till all the plants are cleared. The side that keeps its promises is the side that keeps the public's confidence.

¶ Washington begins to primp. The inauguration ceremonies on Wednesday challenge the city of dignified façades to lay aside its austerity and become a gay hostess. Already early throngs, drawn by the promised spectacle of President Roosevelt's second induction into office, find bunting flying and the long stands already in place on Pennsylvania avenue. Hotels are crowded. Business in the capital city booms. There's excitement and bustle in the scene. But in his White House study the President sits quietly, thoughtfully. On Wednesday he will have the opportunity to influence a vast number of people. The direction his influence shall take is a tremendous responsibility. He sits quietly. Prays?

¶ Objection to the child labor amendment to the Constitution is broadcast by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University on grounds that it would give Washington dangerous powers which should be reserved for the states. Advocates of the legislation respond, however, that Dr. Butler's appeal for rejection is an effort to draw a red herring over the trail of a worthy aim. Let's see, the Emancipation Proclamation was likewise a federal affair, wasn't it? Do the states feel that Washington has exerted dangerous powers in eliminating one kind of slavery? If so, the Butler warning is timely—for child labor is another kind.

¶ Diplomacy in the East shifts from the military to the manufacturing front, so to speak. Japan has made the banker, Kenji Kodama, its "economic ambassador" to China, and proposes to remove militaristic Consul General Yakichiro Suma from Nanking to Washington. Japan and China may adjust their differences over a counter, failing to adjust them over a trench.

George VI Honors Toasts in Water

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 18

One may drink King George VI's health in water.

The British monarch so informed the London Temperance Association today. His father, King George V, and his brother, Edward VIII, had likewise assured prohibitionists "a loyal toast will be honored with equal acceptance in water or any other nonalcoholic beverage."

U. S. Trade Pacts Acclaimed as Aid To World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Whatever differences of opinion regarding neutrality legislation or the use of sanctions may persist among American peace organizations, practically unanimous support for reciprocal trade agreements was seen here today in an appeal from the National Peace Conference for extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

Representing 36 organizations interested in peace, the national conference made public an open letter to President Roosevelt in which it asked that the reciprocal trade agreements program be continued, so that the Administration could complete its work of making the United States "a good neighbor."

Treaties Are Praised

"The leadership which you and Secretary of State Hull have exercised in the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements commands our sincere respect and admiration," the conference letter says. "These agreements are opening more markets for American goods; they are enabling foreign buyers to increase their purchasing power; they are easing economic tensions between our own and other nations; they are promoting world justice and peace in a positive and constructive manner.

"Inasmuch as the Trade Agreements Act under which these commercial policies were initiated will presently expire, we believe Congress should extend this legislation, thus enabling your Administration to round out its program of the 'good neighbor' with regard to our economic relations with other nations."

Many Leaders Sign

The letter, which carries the signatures of more than 1000 persons, many of whom are prominent in public affairs, voices the wish that the United States proceed courageously in aiding the cause of international peace.

Among those who signed the letter were Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass.; Carl D. Smith, president of the Babson Institute, Wellesley, Mass.; Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Ohio; Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star; Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University.

Berlin-Rome Push for 4-Power Bloc

Duce's Original Plan for United Front Held Likely

Anti-Red Drive On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 18—European peace on a "new foundation" of anti-Bolshevism, with Britain closely supporting Italy, is the German interpretation of the Italian attitude toward problems on this Continent.

This is indicated by the special correspondent of the Völkischer Beobachter, the German Government organ, in an interview with the Duce published here this week end. "We have forged the axis connecting Berlin and Rome. That is the beginning of the European process of consolidation. . . . I do not believe in a United States of Europe. That is a Utopian impossibility."

Danger From Bolshevism

But the new European idea must now be, according to Premier Mussolini of Italy, "created out of the recognition that our culture, our continued existence, our civilization, are threatened by one danger only—Bolshevism."

This interview is taken here to mean that Premier Mussolini wants to bring about a closer Anglo-German understanding through Italian mediation, that his ideal for Europe is still the four-power pact idea, namely, Italy, Germany, France and England, and that he is now marching resolutely in Germany's anti-Bolshevik crusade.

This view has been strengthened by a new denunciation of Bolshevism by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, official educational adviser to the National Socialist party at Detmold.

Kiel Canal

The German announcement this week end, as to closing the Kiel Canal to foreign warships except by permission granted through diplomatic channels, will not affect merchant shipping desiring to pass through this convenient waterway between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea.

On the other hand, Soviet Russia's fleet in the Baltic will certainly be hemmed in so that it cannot get out into the North Sea, while Poland, it is reported, also sees that its navy will be bottled up in that same sea as a result of this action.

Momentarily Poland has a number of naval units under construction in England and elsewhere and her rearmament program calls for further increases in her fleet so that she is somewhat perturbed by what has happened.

"Natural Consequence"

Here in Germany the significance of the new action is minimized, it being pointed out that it is a logical consequence of Germany's previous action in the nationalization of its waterways. In the past, it is said in official circles, foreign war vessels wishing to pass through the canal had to apply for permission through diplomatic channels. Then under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was not allowed to refuse any application. All that has happened now is that she has taken this right of reservation to herself once more.

Diplomats Hurry Between Capitals

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 18

The Reich's Air Minister, Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, left for Naples today to pay his respects to Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, after renewed demonstrations of Italo-German cordiality.

While General Göring was en route to Naples, German Ambassador Ulrich von Hassel left by train for Berlin to report the results of the conversations personally to Reichsführer Hitler.

The importance of these results was indicated by Ambassador von Hassel's making the trip himself rather than entrusting them to telegraphic code.

At the same time Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, left for London after conferring with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Austrians Permit National Socialist Group to Organize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 18—A National Socialist cultural organization has been formed at Graz for the purpose of instilling into the Austrian people a sound "German spirit," it is announced here. The new organization is called the "Eastmark People's Association." The chief of the General Affairs ministry in the Government, Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, is behind the action, according to press reports.

A somewhat similar organization is reported to have been founded in Linz by former Heimwehr friends of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg. One of its leaders is Count Revertera, a high state official. Its first meeting was marked by an attack against clerical elements in the Government which practically means against the whole Government policy.

Push Nazi Groups

Persistent efforts are also being made to form the National Socialist Cultural Association at Vienna. Behind it is another Cabinet Minister who has openly published his views. In addition to this, the German Athletic Union in Austria, known as the Turnerbund, known for its National Socialist sympathies, has again begun to work openly and energetically for closer co-operation among all Germans. It exercises much influence among youth.

Several Austrian papers have also begun openly to advocate that National Socialists be permitted to found a state-wide cultural movement.

Pressure From All Sides

Thus it is plain that great pressure is being brought against the Government from all sides for the purpose of forcing it to allow National Socialists more freedom. It is considered here that such pressure is being encouraged by Germany.

So far Chancellor Schuschnigg has uncompromisingly opposed the legalizing of any National Socialist activity here, but with so much pressure from his own ministers and high state officials such a refusal will become increasingly difficult.

The position of the Austrian Government has become particularly difficult in relation to Germany since the midsummer agreement between the Schuschnigg and the Hitler governments, ostensibly recognizing the "independence" of Austria.

French-Soviet Replies on Volunteers Stress Uniform Action

Frontier Still Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18—The retreat from Spain—which everybody now appears to want—is still held up because nobody is ready to begin.

The French and Soviet replies to the British request for speedy action on "the volunteer" issue are now published, and both express willingness to ban volunteers before the system of control is instituted. At the same time, both stress the need for simultaneous measures by Germany and Italy.

Russians in Spain

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, adds that the Soviet is not making a practice of sending volunteers, but he prudently does not mention the fact that the U. S. S. R. has given Spain not only a number of agitators, but also a considerable amount of material and in some cases the personnel to man it.

Meantime the French, while proclaiming their readiness to ban volunteers, are leaving the frontier wide open, and there is reason to believe that the number of Frenchmen who have gone voluntarily to help the Valencia Government since the beginning of the year is not far short of the number of Italians and Germans who have been compulsorily drafted toward Spain to help General Franco's fascist insurgents.

Lion's Share to Italy

Germany and Italy, as usual, are taking their time over replying to the British initiative. But it is reliably stated that Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, the Reich's Air Minister, in talks with Premier Mussolini in Rome, indicated that Italy, being nearer Spain than Germany, ought to take the lion's share of the task of supporting General Franco. Some bargainings are evidently going on in Rome, for while neither dictator wants to see General Franco beaten neither now sees much advantage to be got from spending men and money on him.

The old game of trying to shift the responsibility is therefore in progress.

Shifts in Austria

If Italy is to shoulder the burden of General Franco from now on the Duce will want to know first that he is not going to lose more ground to Germany in Austria, where last week end the news that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had amnestied 12,000 Austrian National Socialist legionnaires in Germany and has permitted moderate National Socialists in Austria to have their own organization with the significant title "People's Association of the Eastern Marches." This news is not altogether reassuring for the maintenance of Italian influence in Austria.

Güring Inspects Air Force

In these circumstances it is felt here that there may be other purposes than mere friendliness in Premier Mussolini's showing General Göring over the week end what a fine air force Italy has. General Göring, as the builder of the German air force, can scarcely be ignorant of the fact that German machines in Spain have been completely outclassed by Russian planes. The Duce may well feel that General Göring may be prepared to urge a tightening of pressure on Austria if he realizes that German machines are also outclassed by Italian.

Germans in Morocco

Despite their inferiority in the air, German airmen are reported to be extremely active in Spain, and particularly in Spanish Morocco.

A London Times correspondent to-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Mass Methods In Education Stir Dissent

European Tragedies Are Blamed on Overcrowding in Professions

Carnegie Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The question of whether society can proceed successfully on the assumption that "there is only one pattern of culture or liberal education to which all must be admitted" was raised by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching today in its first publication since 1932, a 182-page bulletin by Dr. I. L. Kandel, professor of education and associate in the International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Dealing with examinations and their substitutes in the United States, the bulletin stresses that it is the problem of education throughout the world "to avoid the emergency of educated proletariats with the tragedies that have been witnessed in Europe as the direct result of overcrowding in certain professions."

New Problems Cited

"The nineteenth century was marked by efforts to establish universal compulsory elementary education," Dr. Kandel says. "The twentieth century has already begun to recognize the inadequacy of elementary education as a preparation for life in the complex world in which we live.

"Mere extension of the suffrage based on a training in literacy alone is no longer adequate. Citizenship in the modern world demands not only a longer and more insensive but a more specific preparation than has been provided hitherto."

Proper Systems

Reorganization of educational systems and patterns in Europe already has followed the conclusion that there is great danger to society in not providing the proper education for the right individual, Dr. Kandel declared. He holds that the problem of examinations strikes at the roots of the meaning and significance of education.

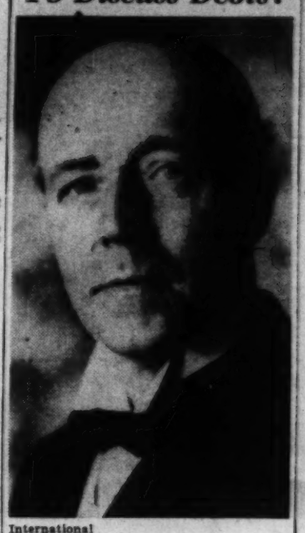
"The importance for society of a well-trained body of individuals is everywhere being recognized," he continues. "It means that measures must be devised whereby each individual may receive that type of education from which he can best profit. The essence of the problem is the validity of education."

Examinations Traced

Dr. Kandel traces the history of college and entrance examinations in the United States, showing their use and development. He indicates the place and popularity of the high school certificate as a substitute for the examinations of admission to college, and gives a non-technical account of the newer "intelligence tests" applied in most schools. Examinations, he insists, are not an end in themselves, but are a means to a better education for individual boys and girls.

In the foreword to the Bulletin, Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation, credits the United States with being the first country in which emerged the question of individual differences among pupils and the bearing of those differences upon examinations. Americans have been studying such matters for 30 years, he adds.

To Discuss Debts?



International

Walter Runciman

President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, Who Will Confer With President Roosevelt During Visit to Washington

War Debt Accord Seen as Aim Of Runciman's Visit

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—With war debts entwined in the broader question of trade and international monetary stabilization, it is believed in well-informed circles the British Government is prepared to make a settlement on its debt to the United States.

This belief, prevalent for some weeks, has gained strength with the visit of two British officials, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, and Sir Otto Niemeyer, a director and financial expert of the Bank of England. Mr. Runciman will arrive tomorrow on the liner Caledonia. Sir Otto is en route.

It was further believed likely that, if a settlement is made by England, France would quickly follow.

Debts and Trade

As payment dates have passed with default after default—the British debt is now $786,000,000 in arrears, with accrued interest—the question has become not only one of debt settlement, but also is related to monetary stabilization, together with the possibility of a reciprocal trade agreement between this Government and Britain.

Informed persons believed Mr. Runciman is empowered to discuss these questions with Washington officials, if not to open formally negotiations on stabilization and a trade pact. He will spend next week end as a White House guest, but President Roosevelt said his visit was personal. They are old friends.

The conclusion of a reciprocal trade pact with Britain would be regarded generally as a major accomplishment of the tariff program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It was felt certain by some New Yorkers close to the Administration, however, that this Government would first insist upon a settlement of war debts.

The reciprocity pact with France has been in effect for some months. The French Government, of necessity, would have to enter into any stabilization agreement of far-reaching consequences, and the appointment of Georges Bonnet as the new French Ambassador to Washington has been widely accepted as an indication France was ready to join with Britain and the United States to this end.

Stabilization Talk

Sir Otto's presence in this country—even though the Bank of England said he was coming here only to discuss defaulted German and South American bonds with New York bankers and representatives of holders—likewise lent impetus to a general belief there has been a renewal of efforts for currency stabilization.

If a stabilization agreement is reached, it would, if custom is followed, be open to any nation wishing to adhere and complying with its provisions—and one of these provisions would probably be a prior settlement of debts. In the case of Germany and Japan, this would not be necessary, of course, as they have no war debt due to the United States.

There has been no apparent disposition of any of the major powers to call another world economic conference. It has been reported authoritatively that the attitude of the Administration is not favorable to a world conference such as the ill-fated London parley of 1933. Instead, it is believed the same purpose can be more effectively accomplished with the United States, Britain and France inaugurating a series of stabilizing, treaty-lowering pacts which would be open to all other nations.

Strike Parley Hits Snag On Union's Stand

Workers Charge 'Bad Faith' and Refuse to Quit Two Plants

Labor Party Plans

Political Future of Lewis Group Hinges on Auto Strife

The hour passed for the scheduled opening of collective bargaining negotiations between the General Motors Corporation and striking union leaders today, with mediators still trying to iron out an eleventh hour hitch in the plans. Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, held a brief meeting with corporation officials and announced, "The conference is off." He charged the corporation with agreeing to bargain simultaneously with an independent group, the Flint Alliance, which claims to represent a majority of General Motors workers at Flint. Mr. Martin termed this a violation of the terms of the truce, and one of "several acts of bad faith" on the part of the corporation. He consequently ordered the sit-down strikers to remain inside the two Fisher Body plants at Flint, which they had agreed to quit two hours before the conference. Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan earlier said: "I hope the conference will go through," and was endeavoring to bring about agreement on this latest point of difference.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 18—When parleys finally get under way here for settlement of the automobile strike they will bring a head-on collision over industrial unionism, the question which has already split the labor world. Far from being a labor technicality, the problem before the negotiators curiously involves whether organized labor may turn dominantly radical, go political, form a labor party, and compete with the Democratic party in presidential elections.

In the conferences between the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers' union, the big issue is the "one big union."

The shape in which the plan for a single union to cover all factory employees in General Motors comes to the conferees is the demand of the union that it be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for all the company's workers.

General Motors Refuses

General Motors has explicitly and repeatedly refused this proposal.

On both sides it is seen as the principal business of the negotiations and accordingly has been made the first subject of debate.

The union requirement is inevitable. This is not simply an automobile strike, it is the beginning of a mass movement to organize the semiskilled and unskilled in steel, cement, aluminum and other large-scale nonunion industries. To carry out this vast and daring enterprise, a dozen unions virtually split from the American Federation of Labor last year, under the leadership of John L. Lewis, president of the coal miners' union. The A. F. of L. would not approve the Lewis project of one big union for steel and automobile companies, such as Mr. Lewis has in the coal industry.

Test for Lewis Theory

After a year's turmoil in labor, the time for test of Mr. Lewis' industrial union theory has come today. One, and only one, bargaining agency in a manufacturing company is the labor philosophy and program of Mr. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization.

To the extent that Mr. Lewis wins exclusive bargaining rights from General Motors, he wins his battle with the A. F. of L., justifies the CIO, strengthens his campaigns against other automobile companies and other industries, gives the mass of industrial workers new power, and speeds the prospect of this power being translated into politics through the creation of an independent political party.

If Lewis Fails

On the other hand, if the automobile workers' union fails to force General Motors to grant it jurisdiction over all the company's employees, to that extent the Lewis ideal of industrial unionism breaks down in its first trial with mass production manufacturing. If the break is bad, Mr. Lewis' foes predict, his "goose is cooked."

Though logical from its standpoint in demanding the right to represent every employee, the union faces severe obstacles in the negotiations.

Chief of these is the large number of General Motors workers who have indicated that they do not want to be sponsored by the C. I. O. union. Apparently the union membership is a minority of the company's employees.

Stand of A. F. of L.

Next, the American Federation of Labor, regarding a union covering all employees in the automobile industry as impracticable, has seen its metal trades department wiring General Motors in protest against

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Franco-Italian Palace 'Swap'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Government has purchased the Palazzo Farnese in Rome, which for the last 62 years has been occupied by the French Embassy.

As a token of friendship and good will toward France, the Italian Government has agreed to lease the palace to France for 99 years at a "pepper-corn rate."

On her part, France has similarly leased to the Italian Government for use as Embassy in Paris the Palace Doudeauville, one of the most beautiful buildings in the French capital.

Both Sides Pleased

The deal has caused great satisfaction in Rome. The Palazzo Farnese, built in the first half of the sixteenth century, is one of the finest specimens of Roman Renaissance architecture. It had been offered for sale to the Italian Government by the heirs of the Bourbon princes some 25 years ago, but Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, refused to acquire it.

The French Government bought it. There were loud protests in the Italian press against the Government for failing to secure to the state a building which besides being one of the finest palaces in Rome, was of great interest for its historical associations.

Two Concessions Made

The Italian Government, however, obtained from France two important concessions—no alterations were to be made without the authorization of the Italian Director of Fine Arts, and the palace would not become definitely the property of the French Government until the end of 1936. Italy reserved the right to repurchase it from France.

During the most critical periods in Franco-Italian relations the Palazzo Farnese was frequently mentioned as an instrument of diplomatic bargaining. The French were greatly attached to the building which housed their Embassy. They were proud of having the finest Embassy in the Italian capital. It was the only important palace in Rome left in the hands of foreigners.

Satisfactory Formula

The Palazzo Chigi, the Palazzo Venezia and the Palazzo Caffarelli, which in pre-war days were the residences of German and Austrian diplomatic representatives, had been confiscated and are now the property of the Italian State. The Palazzo Chigi is now temporarily used as Italy's Foreign Office. The Palazzo Venezia is the official residence of the Italian Prime Minister. The Palazzo Caffarelli, adjoining the Capitol, has been demolished in part and its halls transformed into a museum. What was to be the fate of Palazzo Farnese?

Signor Mussolini was evidently anxious to secure for Italy the most majestic and magnificent of all the Roman palaces, but its purchase presented many difficulties. The problem was how to devise a formula which satisfied Italian ambitions and at the same time took consideration of French amour propre. Signor Mussolini found a formula acceptable to the French Government. A possible cause of discord between two peoples has been turned into a friendly gesture.

25,000,000th Ford Leaves Assembly Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 18—Henry and Edsel Ford stood at the end of the final assembly line of the Ford River Rouge plant today, and watched the 25,000,000th Ford receive the finishing touches.

When the last inspection was done, Mr. Ford climbed into the front passenger seat, his son took the wheel, and the car was driven to the Rotunda Building near by, where it will go on permanent exhibition. Completion of the 25,000,000th Ford represented the manufacture, over the last 33½ years, of more motor vehicles than are registered for operation today in the entire United States.

Historic Ford Cars on Display: Page 4.

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Economics in the News

Putting the Administrative Side of Government on an Efficient Basis—A Fundamental Reform—Giving the President Tools, Not Powers

—By H. B. E.

One of the more obvious inconsistencies of the last few years has been the insistence of ardent New Dealers that the Federal Government shall "plan" the economic activity of 120,000,000 Americans with an organization which the President now admits is "a chaos of establishments."

¶ ¶ ¶

The chaos is due to the fact that in the last 150 years government has simply "growed." Activities have been stuck on activities without regard for appropriateness. The result is a crazy quilt instead of an administrative machine. I have space only for a few examples. Prohibition enforcement was given to the Treasury, and that department still administers the public health service. The Philippines is under the War Department, but the Navy looks after Guam and Samoa, while the affairs of Puerto Rico and Alaska are headed up in the Department of the Interior. National parks are the responsibility of Interior; the Department of Agriculture, however, watches over the national forests. Incidentally, this division of function accounts for the fact that the bears of the country are segregated into two classes for purposes of guardianship! Agriculture, not the Department of Justice, enforces the Food and Drugs Act. To the Interior is given the geological survey, but the Department of Commerce houses the geodetic survey.

Was there ever such confusion?

The confusion has been enormously increased by the portentous growth of government under the New Deal. How big the Government has developed is indicated by the fact that since 1933 the number of federal employees has advanced by 45 per cent. Indeed, a brand-new government has been added to the old one. The trouble has been that, like the bureaus that have been created over the past 150 years, it has simply been added, not fitted into the fabric of general government.

So we have seen the NRA, armed with a warrant to waive the antitrust laws, forever tripping over the Federal Trade Commission, which is armed with a warrant to enforce them; the Department of Agriculture encouraging bigger and better crops, and the AAA engaged in crop reduction, and the financial agencies of government periodically at cross purposes. In present circumstances co-ordination even in the emergency government is a will-o'-the-wisp, in spite of the appointment of successive co-ordinators.

¶ ¶ ¶

As a matter of fact, President Roosevelt is often called "boss co-ordinator" by his subordinates. But few observers have so far given him much credit for administration. There is too much informality about it. All day long short notes, dictated or scribbled, pour out of the White House offices. In the Far East such brief communications are called "chits," and I understand that this is the word that Mr. Roosevelt himself uses. In his press conferences he might address a "chit" to one of his Cabinet secretaries by referring to "what one of the newspaper boys has just told me." And even this loose kind of administration, according to the President's reorganization message, simply closes down when Mr. Roosevelt has an important statement to prepare for Congress.

Now "the grand improvisator" turns out to be the "grand consolidator." Whether grand administration will follow upon such consolidation remains to be seen, but the basis of it is contained in the reorganization message. There are those who would have preferred to see some of the government demobilized prior to reorganization. But the business of regulating economic activity—as distinguished from "planning" it—has become part of the functioning of all modern governments, democratic or autocratic. And that job requires expert administrators and a well-integrated administrative system.

This is what would be provided by the scheme which the President has just put up to Congress for

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Decision Deferred By Supreme Court On Minimum Wage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court postponed today at least until Feb. 1 a ruling on the constitutionality of the Washington law establishing minimum wages for women.

Also deferred was was a decision on whether the 1933 resolution prohibiting payment of obligations in gold applied to bullion as well as to coin.

The justices met for only a few minutes and then adjourned for two weeks, without announcing a single decision. They acted on a few petitions for review of decisions by lower courts.

Governors in Washington For Inaugural to Be Urged To Aid New Deal Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The Roosevelt Administration is planning to take advantage of the presence of large numbers of Democratic governors at the inaugural, Wednesday, to press quietly for state co-operation with new-deal activities, notably in housing.

In addition also, the colorful inaugural ceremonies for which visitors are already pouring into the capital, are likely to be the occasion of other behind-the-scenes developments, particularly for a new drive for ratification of the child labor amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Roosevelt has just taken the unusual step of sending a special letter to Governors of states where the amendment has not yet passed, urging enactment.

Many of these Governors are already arriving in the capital for the inaugural ceremony, which in many ways will be unique of its kind.

Not in years will so many high state executives be brought together, owing to the political development which gives D[illegible]s predominance in the bulk of states today. Furthermore, this is the year when biennial state legislatures commonly hold sessions, which gives fresh impetus for seeking close co-operation on immediate joint federal-state projects.

Thirty-eight of the 48 state governors are Democrats, and a large number will attend the inaugural Wednesday. Of the remainder only eight are Republicans—California, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North and South Dakota and Vermont. The Minnesota governor belongs to the Farmer Labor Party, and the Wisconsin executive is a Progressive. Few presidents will ever have taken the oath of office with so many governors of the same party in attendance.

At Housing Luncheon

At least two-thirds of the states will be represented at the preliminary housing luncheon for state Governors Tuesday, it is announced. Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the central housing committee, representing the eight agencies of the Federal Government concerned with housing, will be the speaker.

A three-day public housing exhibition will be part of the drive, and visiting governors will be given the special inducement of a trip by air to inspect three neighboring major federal housing projects. Several other developments fit into the housing picture: the National Lumber Manufacturers Association announced a drive for small homes of $2000 to $4500 last week; while beginning Friday and continuing to Sunday, Jan. 24, the National Public Housing Conference will hold its fourth national meeting here where Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the administration's housing bill, will be a principal speaker.

Washington is Filling Up

As to the inauguration itself, Washington now sees evidences of its imminence on every hand.

Big stands seating 15,000 have been erected all up and down "The Avenue," as Pennsylvania Avenue is termed; wide wooden platforms have been set up before the Capitol where the oath will be administered by the Chief Justice, and in front of the White House a pretentious reviewing stand for the President is all but complete, built to resemble "The Hermitage" of Andrew Jackson in Tennessee, and striking the architectural keynote for the occasion.

This year's parade will require—on paper—only two hours' marching time, the shortest and most rigidly confined of any inaugural parade this century.

Parades of Yesteryear

The parade for Wilson tramped down the damp avenue long into the evening, and history recalls that big crowds roared through the rain for President Harrison, while troops marched through a blizzard at the inauguration of President Taft. The keynote now is simplicity, and an effort is being made to give the procession pageantry, color and snap to make up for its curtailed length.

This is the first inaugural under the "Lame Duck" Amendment, which moved the date up from March 4. The latter date was traditional for its uncertain weather. Taft's inaugural set an all-time record for adverse conditions, when it rained, hailed, snowed, in alternation. January is usually crisp and clear, in the capital, but not this year, and Washington hosts have watched stormy skies now for almost three weeks, wondering if their guests would be drenched.

Looks Like Good Weather

The weather bureau's forecast is optimistic for the national ceremony.

Hotels are already filling up and thousands of private homes have announced rooms for rent with the central committee. A big delegation of New York police will come down to Washington to enhance the capital force and exchange customary scenes of Times Square and Forty-second Street for the broader, more languid thoroughfares of the capital, which on this occasion, however, will be swelled by crowds.

The old-fashioned crush of the politicians' famous "inaugural ball" has been eliminated now for good, and as a sign of America's changing habits, an inaugural symphony concert is substituted this year. Choice grandstand seats are selling for as high as $20 or $30.

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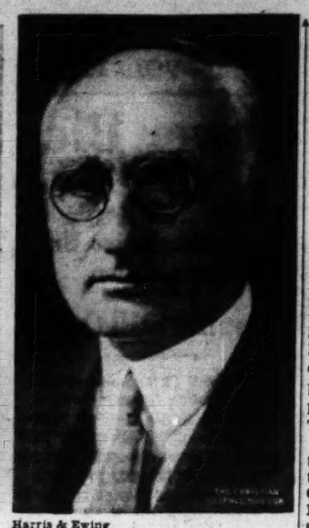
David E. Lilienthal

TVA Spokesman for Public Ownership Policy



Harris & Ewing

Arthur E. Morgan

TVA Chairman and Advocate of Policy of Compromise

Decision of Administration seen to press ahead with expansion of public ownership in Tennessee Valley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—An earnest personal appeal by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of TVA, for a permanent compromise between the Federal Government and private power interests today brought to light what is apparently a decision of the Roosevelt Administration to press ahead energetically with expansion of public ownership in the Tennessee valley.

The Morgan statement issued yesterday ran immediately into opposition in the Senate where Senators George W. Norris (Independent) of Nebraska and Hugo Black (Democrat) of Alabama are known to have taken a strong stand against any compromise with the private interests. It is also learned that it conflicts with opinion at the White House, at the Federal Power Commission and also within the TVA itself where Dr. Morgan is in a minority.

While there was no open rebuttal of the doctrine of peace with the utilities propounded by Dr. Morgan, it was learned on high authority that plans for a second White House conference with power utility executives have been abandoned.

Temporary Truce

The first such conference held last September produced both a temporary truce between the conflicting forces and provided for preparation of an engineering study on the basis of which a power pooling agreement was to be considered.

Since then, however, 19 utilities who were joined in a suit against TVA obtained an injunction from Judge John J. Gore, federal district judge at Nashville, restraining TVA for selling electric power in areas where it is not already doing so. This was looked upon as a breach of the truce not only by Senators Norris and Black, who have been leaders in public ownership legislation, but also by almost everyone in the Administration concerned with the power issue with the exception of Dr. Morgan.

The latter has himself continued for several weeks to preach the cause of compromise within the Administration ranks. His lack of success there lay behind his last-resort appeal to the public which was given out here yesterday in the form of a personal statement.

Second Conference Abandoned

The immediate effect of the appeal was to bring out the fact that the second power conference has been abandoned despite the fact that the technical engineering report prepared with a view to such a conference has been completed; and also that President Roosevelt has let it be known unmistakably that he sides with Senator Norris and the others who feel that the private utilities have not yet reached the point where they can be trusted.

While Dr. Morgan denied that he had any intention whatever of resigning it was widely believed here that he had by his statement placed himself in an untenable position and that he is now so far out of step with the general trend of Administration thinking on the power issue that efforts will be made to induce him to leave.

He is in a minority on the three-man TVA board itself. David Lilienthal is known as the spokesman of the group who favor a continuation of a vigorous public-ownership policy at least until such time as the private utilities will accept such terms as the Lilienthal group consider satisfactory to the public interest. Dr. Harcourt Organ, the third member, has concerned himself largely with the social aspects of TVA work in the Tennessee Valley, but has always, on questions of policy, sided with Mr. Lilienthal against the chairman.

Problem of Removal

How far the so-called "liberal" forces will proceed against Dr. Morgan is not yet apparent, but it is certain that efforts will be made to force him out of office. President Roosevelt has had one experience in the Humphrey case in attempting to oust from office a member of a semi-autonomous government agency. The Supreme Court unanimously decided that he had had no right to remove a member of the Federal Trade Commision. This would probably preclude such a removal even should the President wish to go so far as that in support of the Noris-Lilienthal group—which is not altogether certain.

The disposition, however, is to feel that Dr. Morgan had his chance at the September conference to prove his contention that the time is ripe for compromise; that subsequent events have proved him wrong; and that therefore he should now be willing to sit back quietly and let Mr. Lilienthal carry on the fight with the private utilities in the Tennessee valley without further interference.

The next public test of the situation will arise over existing contracts between TVA and the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation which expire on Feb. 3. Some tentative agreement can be made, but failure to reach a long-term agreement will provide factual evidence that both sides have abandoned the hope of compromise and are going to carry on the long fight until a final decision is reached in the courts.

Demand for Retaliation

Dr. Morgan's major contention is that the public interest will not be served either by renewed hostilities or by a policy of "retaliation" against the 19 companies for their action in obtaining the injunction against TVA. But the demand for retaliation is strong. A sample of what may be expected was provided by the motion of Representative John E. Rankin (Democrat) of Mississippi in the House last week for impeachment of Judge Gore.

Plans to Aid Americans in Sian

NANKING, Jan. 18 (AP)—Grave concern was felt today for 21 Americans and 40 other foreigners in Sianfu with renewed reports that the city's garrison definitely had thrown in with the "communist-bandits" of Shensi province.

Hope dimmed for amicable settlement of the crisis growing out of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's revolt last December, according to the official Central News Agency.

Gen. Yang Hu-chen, Shensi military chieftain, and ally of Marshal Chang, the agency said in advices from Loyang, Honan province, has turned deaf ears to the Nanking Government's overtures for peace.

An army of 10,000 communists, it reported, had arrived in the northwestern provincial capital and, with a campaign of propaganda, caused the Shensi military to join them.

The news agency said that it was informed the alleged influx of communist soldiery had resulted in confiscation of all available foodstuffs and other necessities.

Under pressure from United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, the Nanking authorities dispatched a rescue plane to Sianfu under orders to attempt the evacuation by air of all foreigners.

Sianfu authorities have not indicated acquiescence in the plan, and inview of the reported stiffening of their recalcitrant attitude, success of the plan was held questionable.

Aboard the plane was Hall Paxton, Second Secretary of the Embassy, and a representative of the Nanking Foreign Office.

Mr. Paxton was to relieve Capt. David Barrett, Assistant U. S. Military Attaché, at Loyang, who was ordered to Sianfu by Ambassador Johnson to use "any method possible to assist foreigners' departure."

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Japanese Policy In China Places Economics First

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Appointment of Kenji Kodama, former president of the Yokohama special bank, as Japan's "economic ambassador" to China was viewed today as evidence of a changed attitude here toward Oriental affairs.

Political commentators declared that the appointment reflected a shift from political diplomacy to economic rapprochement in Japan's dealings with the mainland of Asia.

This belief, they said, is reinforced by the impending transfer of Japanese Consul General Yakachiro Suma from Nanking to Washington. They said Mr. Suma always has been regarded as the representative of the Japanese Army in the Chinese capital.

The opinion of Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, that economic relations should be stressed more than political matters also was cited as evidence of a changed attitude.

Mr. Kodama, who is president of the Japan-China Business Society, was named to head a special economic mission which Japan proposes to send to China in return for a visit here by a Chinese Economic Mission in 1935.

Toyotaro Yuki, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, said that he considered "a vital turning point has occurred in Japan's policy toward China which, in the future, must be based on economic rather than political considerations."

Chemistry 'Lab' to Aid Archaeology in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18—New World natural science will invade the realms of ancient Greece this winter with the installation of the first analytical chemistry laboratory on the site of a Greek archaeological investigation, it was learned here today following an announcement that Dr. Earle N. Caley, associate professor of chemistry at Princeton University, had been granted leave of absence for the second term to assist excavators in identifying and preserving objects unearthed at the Athenian Agora, ancient marketplace in Athens.

The composition of a variety of metal objects, stones, potteries and pigments, in addition to the analysis of old coins, of which some 60,000 have been found, will constitute Dr. Caley's work. In commenting on the plan he envisaged the development of an important "borderline science" between the fields of chemistry and archaeology.

The work is made possible by a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

This is the seventh year of the researches at the ancient site which have been conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Study at Athens.

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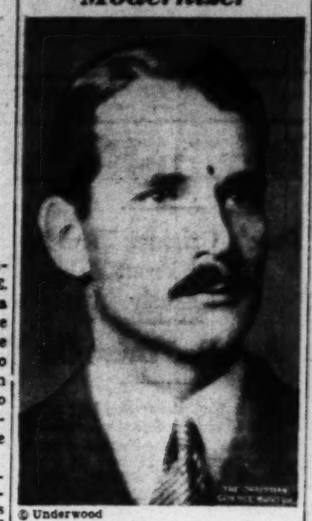

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Lawrence Cramer

Governor of the Virgin Islands

Homesteads Bring Independence To Island Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—Lawrence W. Cramer, whose renomination as Governor of the Virgin Islands has been sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt, notes in his annual report, released here, that the 26,000 inhabitants under his care in the islands have changed in three short years from an attitude of despondency and uncertainty to one of courage and hopefulness; and he says that this has been brought about through the rehabilitation program established by the Federal Government.

The program of social, economic and industrial improvement includes homesteading and housing, development of agriculture and industry, promotion of tourist and winter resident possibilities, construction of roads, and improvement of sanitation and of water supply. The report points out that 1012 acres of land were recovered from bush and cultivated during the year, and that in the island of St. Croix employment was furnished to 1116 persons. It also mentions the government-owned Virgin Islands Company as having carried on housing construction for workers employed in its fields and factories.

Payments Kept us

Further, the report tells how the homesteading project, inaugurated in 1932, is gradually transforming an unstable agricultural population of field laborers into a group of small holders. Since the summer of 1932, 3639 acres of land have been purchased. The 268 homesteaders now on the land have paid 95 per cent of all installments and interest due, and their net land income is declared to have averaged about 50 per cent more than they could have earned as laborers.

Saving Documents

The Governor reveals that funds have been appropriated for making a survey of historical documents scattered in the various Government offices, so as to preserve those of importance, and to prepare information of historical value concerning the islands. This project is being pushed through the Secretary of the Interior.

Harbor

"Politically and economically," says the report, "the Virgin Islands are making steady forward strides. The outstanding political development of the year was the enactment of the new Organic Act, which provides an autonomous and democratic form of government." Finally, improvement of the harbor facilities of the port of St. Thomas is asked for as a help toward making the islands self-supporting.

Ten 'Sky Lounges' For N. Y.-Chicago 'Luxury' Flights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Extra-fare "luxury" service will begin between New York and Chicago over the United Air Lines system tomorrow, it was announced here today. Ten "sky-lounges" will be flown, the first of which are now at the Newark airport. Both comfort and speed thus will attend air travel, representatives of the line said.

Equipped with 14 swivel chairs of the club type, the new airplanes utilize the space ordinarily occupied by 21 seats to provide passengers with more room for lounging and recreation. Every chair has its own writing table, with provision for playing games like chess.

The added comforts are to be available for passengers at the regular airplane fare, plus a fee of $2, making the trip of 712 miles between America's two largest cities cost $49.95 one way, or $90 for a round trip. The scheduled time is four hours and 45 minutes.

The company will provide improved menus, replacing the box lunches in regular use on air lines. Closets have been provided for luggage.

The "sky lounges" are part of a fleet of 28 new airplanes purchased by United Air Lines at a cost of $110,000 each. Ten of the airplanes are of the regular 21-seat type and eight are exclusively "sleeper" ships.

Initial service on the "luxury liners" will consist of one trip daily in each direction.

Dinosaur in Steel

WPA workers are using steel and concrete to make reproductions of five giant reptiles, that lived millions of years ago, for the "dinosaur park" at Rapid City, S. D.

British See Return of Colonies To Germany as League Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Return of Tanganyika to Germany would not satisfy the Reich's requirements to draw raw materials from a colony which would be free from the restraint of any trade or other treaties. This is the assertion made recently by Col. Charles Ponsonby, chairman of the Joint East African Board, in reply to suggestions in the press here that it might ensure a peaceful settlement in Europe and permanent peace in Africa if this territory were handed back to Germany.

In a letter to the London Times, Colonel Ponsonby said:

"Of all the raw materials enumerated by Dr. Goebbels 'as the basic materials of modern industry'—namely, coal, iron, mineral-oil, and cotton, cotton alone is produced in Tanganyika on an economic basis, and in 1935 her production was only 55,000 bales. It is true that the Tanganyika currency is linked with sterling, but this does not appear to have impeded German trade in Tanganyika or East Africa. As Mr. Emery has pointed out, the sales of German goods in East Africa (which includes Tanganyika) in the years 1933 to 1935 exceeded her purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs by nearly £350,000.

No Preference to Britain

"By the terms of the Mandate, Tanganyika can give no preference to British goods or to the goods of any other country. Moreover it is not always remembered that even if the Mandate were abolished Tanganyika (with Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, etc.) is in the area of the Congo Basin Treaties (originating with the Treaty of Berlin of 1885), which impose free trade on all nations in that huge area. There are thus ancient as well as modern treaties to overcome before any one country can reap a trade advantage through its Mandate or other control of these territories."

In his letter Colonel Ponsonby also said:

"First let us clear the ground. What colonies are we discussing? Mandates of three different types are held by Great Britain, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, France, Belgium, and Japan.

Revising Treaty

"Is it proposed that the Treaty of Versailles should be entirely revised on the subject of the ex-German colonies and that all the signatories to the Treaty should be asked to consent to a variation of what they signed 18 years ago? Probably not. Can Great Britain sway the wishes of the dominions? Probably not. Can Great Britain influence the foreign countries as regards the territories for which they hold mandates? Almost certainly not . . .

"We in England can narrow down the issue to the simple fact that under the Treaty of Peace Great Britain took a Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, and has administered the country for 18 years. Is there sufficient reason to think that it will assist a peaceful settlement in Europe, and that it will insure a permanent peace in Africa, if by persuading all parties to agree to a revision of the treaty we hand back the territory and its inhabitants to its former owners? And, as one correspondent aptly asked, if such retrocession took place would it be out and out retrocession so that Germany would have full control over her former colony or would Germany be satisfied with a mere transfer of the Mandate, which incidentally would involve an annual report and some form of supervision by the League of Nations, of which Germany is no longer a member?"

Army vs. Unions in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The heavy hand of military repression has fallen on trade unions in the military arsenals at Osaka, Nagoya and Kokura. These organizations have been prohibited by the military authorities on the ground that their existence is incompatible with army discipline and employees have been required not only to withdraw from the existing union but to pledge themselves not to join another.

As a substitute for the trade union the War Office proposes to establish a labor affairs committee, which will attend to such matters as annuities for retired employees, co-operative funds and welfare activities. The members of this committee will be officers connected with the army arsenal, clothing and provisions depots, and its chairman will be the director of the mobilization and equipment bureau.

Explained as Logical

The suppression of the arsenal trade unions has excited repercussions far beyond the ranks of the 5600 workers who are immediately affected by the order. There is apprehension in Japanese labor circles that this move may prove the opening wedge for a general drive against trade unions in Japan, although the Home Office has denied that any such move is contemplated.

While Army spokesmen denied any anti-labor significance in the step, which they explained as a logical development of the policy, enforced since the outbreak of Feb. 26, of compelling persons in Army service or employment to sever connections with outside organizations, the secretariat of the Social Mass Party, Japan's political labor organization, condemned the suppression of the unions in the following emphatic terms:

"The action of the Army is not at all connected with its efforts to enforce better discipline. Only through labor unions can the workers gain security of livelihood. The Army has been advocating the stabilization of the national livelihood, yet it is now suppressing the Federation of Government Employee Unions, which had grown up in perfect amity with the Army. Such an action is a violation of the right of association and opens the way for the disruption of security of livelihood. Moreover, the policy may spread to the ranks of the capitalists in general and lead to maneuvers for the breakdown of all unions."

Hitherto a section of the Social Mass Party, headed by its secretary, Hisachi Aso, has adhered to the view that the Army is a progressive force in Japanese internal politics and may be the instrument of anti-capitalist change. This idea has not won the support of the majority of the party; and the recent action of the Army in forbidding trade unions in arsenals under its jurisdiction is likely to weaken Mr. Aso's position and to strengthen the movement for creating a Japanese brand of "popular front" by arranging for close co-operation between the Social Mass Party and the National Council of Labor Unions, headed by Kanju Kato, who is about as far to the left as a labor leader can be in Japan and still remain out of jail.

Only about a sixth of Japan's industrial workers are organized at the present time. While trade unions are legally permitted and the Japanese Government has retained membership in the International Labor Office after quitting the League of Nations, social and economic conditions in many cases militate against successful labor organizations. The peasant girls who make up a large part of the working force in the textile and silk industries, for instance, are housed in company dormitories and kept under a regime of paternalistic control that makes outside agitation among them virtually impossible.

Pay Increase Forecast For Clothing Workers

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—A general wage increase for union workers in the men's clothing industry was forecast here after representatives of leading manufacturers agreed to meet Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in New York, Feb. 1, to discuss terms.

Mr. Hillman, in a statement Jan. 6, proposed a 15 per cent increase for union members and representatives of Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Indianapolis firms met here Jan. 16 to discuss the wage problem.

Sir Frederick Pollock

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Sir Frederick Pollock, British jurist who passed on today, was a former Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford. He was editor of the British Law Reports from 1895 to 1935 and judge of the Admiralty Court of the Chinese ports from 1914 to 1936. He was the author of many volumes on the law, as well as biographical and philosophical works.

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CANADA

England to Enrich Rural and Urban Beauty for Coronation

Planting committee plans to take gardening art into every section to counteract the growing vandalism of trade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — England has often been called a nation of shopkeepers, but the Coronation Planting Committee aims in the coming year to make visitors think of her as a nation of gardeners.

Gardening, it is true, has been described as the national art of the English people, but the committee wants that art to penetrate into every village and town, to bring beauty to flat dwellers, inhabitants of cities, and the often drab and dreary outskirts of towns, as well as to those who live in England's countryside.

Motto Taken From Ruskin

Taking as its motto Ruskin's words "A nation is only worthy of the soil and scenes that it has inherited when, by all its acts and arts, it is making them more lovely for its children," this committee has been formed to give "help, direction and coherence" to schemes for beautifying the country in commemoration of the Coronation.

How widespread is interest in this committee's work was shown at a recent meeting at the Guildhall here to which representatives of local authorities from all parts of the country were invited.

Aims Told by Lord Lothian

Explaining the aims and origins of the committee, the Marquis of Lothian, president, said that a desire had been expressed in many quarters to celebrate the Coronation by a fresh effort "to stem the growing vandalism of a mechanical age and to increase the natural wonderful beauty of our countryside by schemes for planting trees and flowering shrubs and by making gardens, especially in the surroundings of our cities and towns."

"Planting holds, perhaps, the most important place in our program," Lord Lothian continued, "but we do not intend to limit our efforts to that aspect alone. We wish to foster any proposals that will result in the improvement and preservation of the amenities of our towns, villages and countryside."

From Windows to Avenues

To aid those who are undertaking such schemes the committee has issued a booklet, "For King and Countryside." Its suggestions for celebrating the Coronation by planting and other amenity schemes range from "the dedication of a noble avenue of trees" to the planting of a window box.

The Coronation Planting Committee, together with the societies co-operating in its program, has also issued pamphlets on tree planting; playparks for young children; window-box gardening; the layout of allotment-garden areas; suggestions for improving the appearance of villages and preserving their amenities; roses, shrubs, fruit trees and herbaceous plants.

Whatever sums have been set aside for celebrating the Coronation, local authorities should seriously consider allocating some portion for permanent schemes of this kind, Lord Lothian urged.

Comfort and Peace

What distinguishes the English countryside from foreign countries is not the wood, the plantation, or even the avenue. It is the single tree in the hedge, or the group of trees in the field, Mr. Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Education, declared at the meeting. They above everything else give the countryside its characteristic of peaceful comfort and comfortable peace.

"I would like to see," he said, "a register of those who would volunteer to plant at least a tree in a hedge, in a field, or by the side of a lane and in doing so, add their tribute to the beauty of Britain."

For Cities Too

But city dwellers appreciate beauty as well as those who live in the country, and the committee urges the formation of civic societies in each town "to promote, particularly among the young, love of the city and a sense of order that will create beauty."

Opportunities for adding to the amenities of cities and towns are numerous, the committee points out. Land around public buildings can be planted with grass and trees, school surroundings can be made attractive and, wherever possible, a garden should be provided. Blocks of flats can be beautified with window boxes, allotments can be transformed into gardens, play parks for young children, with gardens where their mothers may rest, can be provided, and the drabness of many slum clearance schemes mitigated by substituting grass, trees and flowers for concrete.

Village Competitions

To add beauty to country life as well as to the town, the committee proposes to organize a nation-wide competition between villages. In this way the committee hopes to arouse the interest of country people in their own villages.

Gardening tools all over the country are therefore being looked to with quickened interest, and schoolchildren at Ilkley, Yorks, have in fact already done their Coronation planting. They planted clumps of trees along the banks of the River Wharfe recently, as May, the Coronation month, is not a good month for treeplanting. These trees are to form part of a scheme for laying out this part of the riverside which was bought some years ago by the Ilkley Urban District Council.

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Scenes Which Await Visitors in the English Countryside

Luxuriant Trees (Upper Left) Complete Rural Setting at Westmill in Hertfordshire. The Typical English Cottage Gardens, Shown at Upper Right, Are at Bureombe, Wiltshire. A Glimpse of the Royal Gardens at Sandringham Is Given in Inset. The Lower Picture Shows Cottages in a Community Housing Development in the West Country

Mattson Lauds Work Of G-Men and Police In Kidnaping Search

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 18 (AP)—Federal and local crime detection agencies continued their search for the slayer of the Mattson child today, spurred by the publicly expressed confidence and gratitude of Dr. W. W. Mattson.

The physician significantly referred at a press conference to the kidnaper as "the man and whoever his colleague is." Once more this emphasized that more than one man was being hunted for the crime. He reiterated everything possible was done to ransom the boy and expressed the belief the tragic end would have been the same had the case been handled differently.

"As far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is concerned, I have nothing but the highest of praise. They stood by me nobly and worked at all times, first and foremost, for Charles' safe return.

"I have the greatest admiration for the wonderfully thorough and skillful undercover handling of the case and I am confident that they will eventually get their man, even though the working clues are rather meager.

"I also wish at this time to express my appreciation to all other law enforcement agencies for their prompt response at the time Charles was taken and their lively intrest at all times since. Every assistance was rendered by Chief Cole of the state patrol as well as Chief Harold Bird of the local police department; not to mention the sheriffs of our local as well as adjoining counties. For all these things I am deeply grateful."

Nathan Heads Kidnap Hunt

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—An official source said that Harold Nathan personally took charge of a swiftly mobilized search tonight in this area for the Charles Mattson kidnap-slayer—possessing the man's fingerprints as positive identification.

The source said the identity of the kidnap-slayer was known to federal agents by a comparison of fingerprints found in Tacoma, Wash., and near the scene of the crime.

Islands Named for King

The Philippine islands were named in honor of King Philip II of Spain.

Texas Senator Asks Halt On Liquor Tax 'Scramble'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A conviction that prohibition would be re-enacted if the public realized the destructive effects of repeal was voiced here by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, in his annual address on the anniversary of the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment.

Senator Sheppard, sponsor of the Eighteenth Amendment, spoke in disapproval of the following practices and conditions:

Employment of hostesses and barmaids, including young girls, and the presence of women patrons in growing numbers in bars.

Cashing of wage checks in taverns and saloons, "promoted by liquor sellers and dive keepers."

Increased percentage of accidents traced to drinking drivers.

Ignoring by states of the social consequences of a "mad scramble" for tax receipts.

"The new scene shows the civilization of the machine age speeding forward," Senator Sheppard told the Senate. "The individual must go forward with it, his faculties alert, intact, and constantly improving. Progress will continue in proportion as individuals are able to operate modern machinery with safety and efficiency. They cannot do so if beverage alcohol is permitted to narcotize their energies and to slow down their mental and physical powers. The world must be made safe for the speed essential to modern civilization."

Mr. Sheppard dwelt at length on an investigation conducted by the American Business Men's Research Foundation, showing the return of the pre-prohibition saloon custom of cashing wage earners' checks, with the confident knowledge that such favors swell the bar purchases of customers thus accommodated. The foundation concluded that so extensive has become this check-cashing practice that co-operation and encouragement of brewers and distillers in its development is indicated.

Pointing to the increased consumption of alcoholic beverages since the repeal of prohibition, Mr. Sheppard said:

"Before national prohibition, the largest consumption occurred in 1911, amounting to a little more than 22 gallons per capita. In the three years since national prohibition, the per capita consumption has been increasing in such a ratio as will bring this consumption to what it was in 1911 in another three years."

He gave the official tax-paid per-capita figures, representing liquors withdrawn from bonded warehouses for sale, as about 8½ gallons in 1934; 11½ gallons in 1935; and about 13¼ gallons in 1936.

Citing the variety of liquor control laws now in effect, the Senator charged:

Public Gifts and Bequests Increase in Six U. S. Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—National recovery in 1936 was accompanied by grateful relief to the many institutions which depend for their existence on benefactions. Philanthropy, as indicated by gifts and bequests, in six large cities of the United States, increased by nearly 20 per cent over the previous year, according to the figures compiled by the John Price Jones Corporation, fund-raising consultants.

The compilation, which covers only publicly announced benefactions, showed a total of gifts and bequests in six large cities in 1936 of $105,910,706 as compared with $90,624,096 in 1935.

The total of gifts alone in the six large cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Baltimore—showed a decline. Gifts in these cities for 1936 were $53,899,447 as compared with $55,402,295 in 1935. The decline in giving may be due to the fact that it was an election year, with some decrease in philanthropic giving brought about by contributions for political purposes.

Bequests, however, showed a marked increase. The total in these cities in 1936 was $52,011,259 as compared with $35,221,801 in 1935.

Organized relief was established as the leader for the year in gifts in eight broad classifications of philanthropy. Gifts for organized relief rose from $17,147,742 in 1935 to $25,484,842 in 1936. This increase may be due to large sums given for flood relief.

Education, which led in the six cities in 1935 with $18,848,011, dropped to $13,400,377 in 1936.

In the bequest classification education led with a total of $19,686,752, almost double the bequests of $10,920,363 for education in 1935.

A table showing gifts by classification for the two years follows:

	1935	1936
Education	$18,848,011	$13,400,377
Organized Relief	17,147,742	25,484,842
Fine Arts	7,043,094	910,995
Religious Purposes	4,911,899	753,764
Health	3,562,727	6,991,300
Foreign Relief	3,132,710	3,789,925
Misc Reform	749,294	2,562,164
Play and Recreation	6,818	6,080
	$55,402,295	$53,899,447

A table of bequest comparisons follows:

	1935	1936
Education	$10,920,363	$19,686,752
Organized Relief	9,978,134	8,978,926
Health	8,756,371	9,682,440
Religious Purposes	2,479,845	9,434,477
Misc Reform	1,738,850	434,573
Fine Arts	933,487	3,329,491
Foreign Relief	408,001	439,600
Play and Recreation	6,750	25,000
	$35,221,801	$53,011,259

Gifts and bequests for 1936 by cities for the six cities covered in the compilation follow:

	1935 Gifts	1935 Bequests
New York	$34,366,571	$19,992,201
Boston	6,011,455	3,618,535
Philadelphia	5,552,568	3,596,148
Chicago	5,538,992	175,100
Washington	2,233,768	991,100
Baltimore	1,698,941	1,848,719
	$55,402,295	$35,221,801
	1936 Gifts	1936 Bequests
New York	$36,964,581	$26,593,152
Boston	8,660,743	1,783,775
Philadelphia	6,136,872	4,155,024
Chicago	5,630,828	7,627,886
Washington	3,855,496	694,000
Baltimore	2,656,628	9,548,432
	$53,899,447	$52,011,259

Rejection Urged For Amendment On Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—A letter urging rejection of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution has been sent to the governors of 19 states by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, as chairman of the New York State Committee opposing ratification.

Dr. Butler bases his objection largely on the ground that control would center in Washington and would constitute dangerous powers which should be reserved to the states.

"Totalitarian"

"There are millions of American citizens," he writes, "who are deeply in earnest in opposing the ratification of this proposal, which might, and most certainly would, be used as an entering wedge for the development among us of policies which are characteristic of the reactionary and cruel totalitarian state."

He describes it as "the youth control amendment," adding that its effect would be to subject the 42,000,000 persons in the United States under 18 years of age to the direct control of Congress. Such control, he holds, would deprive home, church and school of the influence they have enjoyed in accordance with the American tradition.

For a Body of Opinion

Dr. Butler describes himself as "a long-time worker against child labor," and one "who with great satisfaction has watched child labor practically disappear in this country." He professes to speak for "a vast body of public opinion" opposed to the amendment.

The letter was sent to the governors of Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont.

Congress to Face Fresh Demand For Nicaraguan Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Now that almost the entire American fleet is regularly stationed in Pacific waters, the importance of an isthmian canal to national defense is greater than ever before: Hence the revival in serious form of that hardy perennial, the Nicaraguan canal.

Possibility of blockage of the Panama Canal by landslides or earthquakes has latterly been preying upon the officials charged with national defense. Several earth movements recently have taken place in that area, any one of which might have ruined the canal for a long period of time. Had any of these blockages happened, the American fleet would have been isolated in the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard would have been virtually defenseless, as far as naval vessels go, for the weeks it would have required to transfer part of the fleet around Cape Horn.

Would Divide the Navy

Thereafter, the navy would be divided into two parts, its operating efficiency seriously cut down, until such time as the canal was navigable again.

Breakdown through sabotage or direct military action is also seriously disturbing to government officials. They know all too well that a small quantity of high explosive at any one of several critical points along the canal would put it out of commission for many months—perhaps longer. It would not be necessary for hostile enemy aircraft to reach the canal, for sabotage from some of the racially heterogenous individuals in Panama or the Canal Zone itself could do the job.

Therefore, the administration leaders on naval affairs: Representative Cary Vinson of Georgia and Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts—who has this session acceded to chairmanship of the Naval Affairs Committee—are now preparing legislation for a Nicarauguan canal.

Would Cost $722,000,000

The canal, as now surveyed by War Department engineers, would cover 172.8 miles, some 70 of them through Lake Nicaragua, and it is estimated that it would cost $722,000,000, taking 10 years to complete. A treaty with Nicaragua now exists, providing rights for the canal, but a similar agreement must be reached with Costa Rica.

Route of the Nicaragua canal—which has been suggested ever since the days of the '48 gold rush—lies through much more level country than the Panama Canal, though it would be much shorter. It also lies nearer to all northern points.

The Atlantic entrance is 290 miles by sea and air from Colon, and the Pacific entrance 750 by sea and 470 by air from Panama.

Senator Walsh's Views

Senator Walsh, announcing that he would introduce in the Senate a companion measure to the projected Vinson bill, said:

"In my opinion the building of this canal has become a major national defense issue, and I propose, with Mr. Vinson, to give the whole question the most careful consideration. I think, however, the proposal should be considered in the light of its commercial advantages as well as national defense."

The Seventieth Congress, 10 years ago, authorized a full study of the Nicaraguan canal, and a favoring report was published after an exhaustive engineering survey. The most feasible route was recommended from Brito on the Pacific, following the Rio Grande to the low divide between the basins of the Rio Grande and Las Lajas, thence down the valley to Lake Nicaragua; after crossing the lake the route would lead to the Conchuda Hills via the San Juan River, through the hills and across the valleys of the Danta and San Francisco Rivers and the valley of the Limpio to the divide, thence down the valley of the Deseado to the Caribbean north of Greytown. The canal would require six twin locks.

State and City Workers Seek Protection of Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Those 2,400,000 state and local governmental employees who are exempt, along with farm hands, domestics and seasonal laborers, from provisions of the federal-state social security program, aren't going to be the forgotten men of the period if the American Municipal Association can help it. The organization announces that the problem will be studied by a special committee with an eye to some sort of remedy which would extend the arm of security to this group.

The study is being made, says Andrew W. Joyner, president of the association, as a result of widespread demand that the Social Security Act be amended to include governmental employees. There are constitutional questions, though he notes, as to whether such groups can be included and whether the Federal Government can enforce a levy of payments from either state or local governments for the purpose of social security benefits.

Optional Laws Studied

The committee will consider such possible alternatives as enactment of optional laws by which each state separately might provide for public employees within its borders. It also will seek to determine whether the state can impose taxes equal to the federal tax upon its political subdivisions, which, in turn would be paid to the Federal Government for annuities, and whether a city can voluntarily pay into the federal fund an amount equal to the federal tax and require its employees to contribute a corresponding amount.

"If provision for municipal and state governmental employees is made in the Social Security Act in the future," declares Mr. Joyner, "there will be need for considerable adjustment of benefits under retirement plans and pension funds already existing in some cities. Also involved will be the question of transferring benefits under existing pension plans or under possible state social security laws in instances where state and local employees move from one governmental jurisdiction to another within the state, or from state to state. These matters will come within the scope of the association's study."

Committee Named

Those invited as committee members are: William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare, New York City; Morton L. Wallerstein, Richmond, Va., executive secretary, League of Virignia Municipalities; and Arthur C. Meyers, director of the budget, St. Louis, Mo.

About 7000 cities and smaller communities are represented in the American Municipal Association, which is a national federation of the state leagues of municipalities.

Dublin on Main Route Of Cunard Line Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The Cunard White Star Line is to follow in the wake of the Anchor Line and make Dublin one of its regular ports of call. The service is to start in April and fortnightly sailings between Dublin, Boston and New York are to be maintained until the end of September.

The first west-bound Cunard White Star liner to call at Dublin is to be the 20,000-ton Scythia, which sails from Liverpool April 10. The Samaria, sailing from New York April 16, is to inaugurate the east-bound service to Dublin. She is scheduled to arrive there April 25.

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Interference as War Cause: League to Examine Duties Of States in Civil Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If the League Committee which is investigating the rights and duties of League Members with regard to other people's civil wars has a long enough memory and sufficiently wide terms of reference it can perform quite a useful task by showing how often in the past outside interference has boosted up an internal disturbance into an international problem.

The technique of modern power-diplomacy is largely bound up with putting fingers into pies—and even onto triggers—that belong to somebody else. The classic post-war example has been Austria, where for years rival armies were maintained at the expense of other countries. And now there is Spain, where, but for outside help, the civil war would soon have been reduced to an affair of scythes and pitchforks and might by now have already become a matter of history.

Varieties of Interference

Outside interference has several forms. Sometimes it is a matter of subsidizing discontent as when the French tried to induce the Rhineland to break away from Germany after the World War or the Germans to stir up trouble among the Ukrainians and the Slovaks.

Sometimes it is a question of using the radio and the press to keep alive a sense of grievance as when Germany used to sing hymns of hate against the Austrian Government twice nightly through the mouth of Herr Theodore Habicht, so-called head of the Austrian branch of the National Socialist Party, who lived not in Austria but in Munich.

Another favorite method is to give aid and comfort to exiles with a grievance. There are, for example, many German exiles in Cechoslovakia where until recently they have published a number of anti-National Socialist newspapers.

Balancing these are a number of disgruntled Czechs in Berlin, two of whom have been appointed by Adolph Hitler to seats in the German Reichstag. Similarly Moscow has given asylum to Georg Dimitroff, the Bulgarian Communist whom Germany accused of being implicated in the Reichstag fire at the outset of the National Socialist regime.

Action by Mussolini

At the time of the murder in Vienna of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss by Austrian National Socialists there was actually an organized armed force of Austrian National Socialists just across the German border waiting the signal to invade Austria.

That the incursion did not take place is generally attributed to the promptness of Premier Benito Mussolini, who immediately sent an Italian army corps to the Brenner Pass. Chancellor Hitler took the hint, removed the Austrian legion from the Austrian border and ultimately disbanded it altogether.

Two Traced to Italy

Though Signor Mussolini probably prevented a European war by his decisiveness on this occasion, Italy is not by any means guiltless in the matter of stirring uneasy caldrons.

Thus two of the leaders of the Oustaché Society, which is held to have been responsible for the murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the French Foreign Minister, M. Louis Barthou, at Marseilles in 1934, were traced to Italy.

The headquarters of this society were for some time in Hungary where it seems to have carried on a training school for terrorists, of which the Hungarian authorities can scarcely have been ignorant.

To the Verge of War

So far as Spain is concerned, although outside interference has been responsible for greatly prolonging the civil war, the amount of foreign help actually received by Gen. Francisco Franco and Señor Largo Caballero respectively has probably been greatly exaggerated—perhaps deliberately so.

Nevertheless it has several times brought Europe to the verge of another general war—all through the untenable doctrine that it is legitimate for outsiders to dictate the color of somebody else's shirt.

Intervention in Spain has consisted partly of material and partly of volunteers, real and fictitious.

The right to supply war material to belligerents which has been claimed by neutrals for centuries is now being seriously challenged by public opinion in peace-loving countries.

While this is an encouraging sign of progress, the challenge does not affect the much more insidious evil of secretly supplying arms for the purpose of encouraging a revolution.

There can be little doubt that this practice has not yet been stamped out in spite of the lurid light thrown on the activities of certain armament firms. Indeed there is reason to believe that governments are more to blame than the armament firms.

Incidents in Albania

It is generally agreed, for instance, that the present regime in Albania owes its existence to the generosity of Yugoslavia which provided the arms with which to overthrow a government that came to power as a result of a revolution sponsored by Italy.

Established custom has always tolerated the presence of foreign sympathizers and soldiers of fortune in civil as well as international wars, but in the Spanish civil war foreign governments themselves have ordered regular trained soldiers to the front in the guise of volunteers. How many "volunteers" of this kind there are in Spain it is impossible to say.

When the Germans were accused of sending 6000 and the Italians 2500 to help General Franco, both promptly denied that they had sent anybody and countered with an allegation that there were 25,000 Russians on the other side. This brought a similar rebuttal from Moscow.

Support of Volunteers

Of course, it is not new for governments to stand back of volunteers. When General Zeligowski seized Vilna in 1920 his troops were acting as volunteers of whom the Polish Government had no official cognizance, so that it could disown them if the coup failed.

The Lithuanians got possession of Memel and the Italians of Fiume in the same way. In each of these cases, however, the "volunteers" were fighting for something they wanted to incorporate in their own territory.

In Spain on the other hand the "volunteers" are gate-crashing somebody else's war and are doing so apparently for the benefit of the rival "ideologies" of fascism and communism.

Dangerous Possibilities

It is time that the world should be properly awake to the dangerous possibilities of the "volunteer"—or comitadji as he is called in the Balkans.

What would happen, for instance, if German "volunteers" were to cross the Czech border on the pretext that the Sudeten-Deutsch were getting a raw deal? Or if a boatload or two of Germans executed a kind of Jameson raid on the former German colony of Tanganyika?

Now that the States no longer declare war—presumably so that they can say they haven't broken the Kellogg Pact—such contingencies must be guarded against if peace is to be preserved.

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They Look Over New Type Pusher-Type Plane, Powered With Ford V-8 Motor and Capable of 95 Miles an Hour

Big Year in Aviation Is Seen By Director of Air Commerce

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sourdoughs in Alaska are taking airplanes these days instead of mushing dogs over hundreds of miles of frozen tundra. Distances like Juneau to Fairbanks; 475 miles in 4½ hours; fare $100. A good proportion of aviation schools hardly know how to keep up with their enrollments of those who want to learn to fly.

Aircraft manufacturers in some cases have such heavy production schedules to take care of actual orders that they are struggling with a shortage of trained workers.

These are some of the reasons Eugene Vidal, director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, has for saying that the aviation industry has not reached its peak yet at all, and why he believes it will take a long jump ahead in 1937,—with considerable likelihood that the year will produce the approximation of the "$700 airplane" that has been looked to as the key to "Everyman's" flying in the United States.

Has Ample Experience

Developing conditions under which a great many people can fly quickly and cheaply about their business is nothing new to this blond, quiet voiced man who has weathered a good many storms stirred up by the professional rainmakers who have complaints to make about the progress of aviation.

At West Point he made records in track and in football which got him a place on the All-American. He was a member of several Olympic teams and was an army flyer during the war. When Transcontinent Air Transport was looking for technicians, they chose Vidal among them. There he became associated with Paul Collins, who was superintendent of operations, had been a famous air mail flyer and, as the vernacular has it, knew all the answers. Mr. Collins is president of the Boston & Maine-Central Vermont Airways now, to which job he went from Ludington Lines which he and Mr. Vidal got Philadelphia capital for when they left T.A.T., with the idea that an hourly service between New York and Washington, ten trips a day,—the first service of its kind ever attempted over such a distance, could be successful.

Daring But Successful

They were looked on as very daring young men—and Amelia Earhart a daring young woman, along with them, because she was in it too, as a vice-president—because everybody said that the 200 mile stretch was already covered by ground transportation as good as any in the world and, "you won't get people into airplanes, when they can stay on the ground and get such good service."

But they stuck to their beliefs, and the result was something new in air transport. With the exception of an air ferry service over San Francisco Bay, it was the first really frequent service in the world. And as a service it didn't have a single frill. Just the railroad principle of service, applied to air travelers. Aeronautical experts were surprised, not having believed that passenger carrying without government help in the form of mail contracts, could pay its way.

Flew 1,523,400 Miles in Year

In the first year 66,279 passengers were carried, and 1,523,400 miles flown. The daily totals exceeded the combined totals of the various lines flying at the time from London to Paris and—the final proof of the pudding was that the Pennsylvania Railroad would sell you tickets to fly over it.

That's the sort of experience Mr. Vidal carried with him when he went to the Bureau of Air Commerce and contributes to his convictions about the practical probabilities of air travel expansion in the immediate future.

The first step in expanded air travel is a comprehensive system of efficient airports and, during the last three years, by co-operating with CWA, PWA, and WPA officials, hundreds of existing airports have been improved, and hundreds of new landing fields built also.

Women Fliers Did Part

The air marking of towns alone has been one of the most needed jobs in the history of civil aviation in the United States and the fact that women pilots were made eligible to carry through such work—in co-operation with local officials and state and regional government bureau representatives—chalks up the country as ahead of practical aviation in other countries, where women have little, if any, technical chance in the way of gainful occupation in connection with air transport.

It is estimated by Mr. Vidal now that, while there are a few over 1000 air line pilots in the United States at present, there are more than 15,000 other pilots, and as many as 30,000 student pilots. While the number of airline airplanes is less than 500, there are more than 7000 licensed civil planes of other kinds.

Nears Automobile Phase

The airplane is still a hand-made means of transportation. There is no good reason, Mr. Vidal adds, why it should not be developed in volume in the comparatively near future, under a system which will make it no more costly to build than the moderate priced automobile, with every prospect that such an airplane would be operated at about the cost of operating an automobile in the same price class today.

An enabling act has been passed to allow the Bureau of Air Commerce to co-operate in aircraft design, looking to the very desirable goal of hastening the day of the so-called "flivver" type airplane; and a half dozen or so of the best features that have already been designed with this type ship in view are under consideration for inclusion in a foolproof composite.

People Want to Fly

The whole question of that bugaboo, air travel safety, has received an interesting sidelight within the last fortnight, when a fog and temporary loss of the beam brought one of the most experienced and famous pilots in the country up against a wooded hillside, with the wings of his huge ship sheared off but every passenger right side up and in good shape.

If the country were not placing increasing confidence in the whole idea of flying, there would have been wholesale cancellations of tickets for the flights on that line for the next few days. Not only was there not a single cancellation, but extra flights had to be put on, to take care of the people who wanted to fly.

That's the sort of thing that makes Mr. Vidal say air transport is undergoing no artificial prosperity, no overnight boom, but is coming into its own, as a sensible, ably managed, economical means of traversing the distance between two points.

Ulster Beautification Campaign Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—Penny packets of seeds were distributed among students by Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, at the annual prize-giving of the Methodist College here recently.

"I want all the college pupils to have one extra day's holiday next year (1937) for these seeds to be planted," he said. He instructed suburban dwellers to plant the seeds in their gardens, while city residents were to cultivate theirs in window boxes.

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Fascists Press Attack in South Toward Malaga

AVILA, Spain, Jan. 18 (AP)—Spanish fascists, completing six months of war to overthrow the Socialist Government, made a six-mile advance toward Malaga yesterday, it was announced officially.

The insurgent army advanced along the Mediterranean coast from San Pedro de Alcantara, fascist officers said, and halted within 10 miles of important Marbella, seaside resort of 10,000 population. Marbella is 35 miles from Malaga.

Franco Pledges Objective Of 'Spain for Spaniards'

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish fascists, pledged his forces to the obligation of keeping "Spain for the Spaniards" in an interview published today by the London Daily Mail.

Speaking in Salamanca, the General declared that "neither now nor in the future is the Government of Spain prepared to hand over to anybody a single square yard of Spain's national territory, her possessions or her zones of influence."

He charged that the "Russian Communist International" was the real foe of Spain and asserted that "a fresh campaign of lies" was prepared particularly for the United States.

"All that we are fighting for now and all that we will fight for until the bitter end," the Daily Mail reported General Franco as saying, "is that final victory will banish forever from our soil the evil forces of communism."

He added that "naturally there is a deep and growing sympathy between Spain, Germany and Italy.

"We all three have the same enemy—communism. Germany has had to fight communism; (Premier Benito) Mussolini, when he marched to Rome and set up the fascist regime, did so to abolish the communist danger in Italy."

Russian Ships Freed

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Lloyds had reported from its Gibraltar office that two Russian steamers, the Volgo and the Revolyutsioner, seized by Spanish fascists off Ceuta, Morocco, Saturday were permitted to proceed yesterday.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

day in an important uncensored dispatch says that when he toured the zone with a pass allowing him to go where he liked, he saw "many signs of indirect German influence and the use of the Spanish zone as a base for air operations."

He adds that when he asked permission to visit the Melilla air station, Colonel Beigbeder, acting high commissioner, said, "with slight embarrassment, that the air station at Melilla was under the control of Seville and he was unable to give permission."

Not All Commercial

In the correspondent's opinion "air activity in the Moroccan zone is almost wholly German and is far from being purely commercial."

He saw many young German civilians, all newcomers and unable to speak Spanish whose presence was not fully explained by the fact that they were supposed to be employees of the Himsa Transport and Trading Company.

The question arises whether this activity is not a breach of the 1912 treaty.

Czechoslovakia Seen As 'Another Spain' By Press of Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—The officially-inspired Soviet press stressed Russia's opposition to "unilateral" Spanish neutrality today and charged that Germany was moving to make Czechoslovakia "another Spain."

Commenting on Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's statement to Great Britain declaring individual Russian action to keep men and arms from Spain's Government would really be aid for the fascist insurgents, the Journal de Moscou, mouthpiece of the Soviet Foreign Office, said:

"Prohibition of volunteers is advisable only if undertaken simultaneously by all members of the London Neutrality Committee. It will be effective for the common peace only if it is accompanied by the most immediate establishment of control."

The Government's organ, Izvestia, answering recent German charges concerning alleged Soviet influence in Czechoslovakia, asserted:

"It is feared in political circles that Czechoslovakia will be converted into a second Spain. The German press is preparing public opinion for the occupation of Czechoslovakia in order to rescue her and the rest of Europe from Bolshevism."

The Communist party organ, Pravda, declared that Czechoslovakia occupied first place in German aims because it was a barrier to the Balkan and Danubian countries.

It charged that Conrad Henlein, "head of Czecho-fascists, already is training himself to be the Czechoslovakian counterpart of General Franco (Fascist Dictator-designate in Spain)."

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First Model A Rubs Bumpers With 25,000,000th Ford Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 18—The 25,000,000th Ford car was today placed on exhibition after Edsel Ford drove Henry Ford off the assembly line in it, as the central feature in a special display of the sequence of Ford models, side by side with the first experimental car begun by Mr. Ford in 1893 and completed in 1896. The display, moved over for the occasion from the Edison Institute Museum four miles away in Greenfield Village, included all the important alphabetical models from the first Model A built by Ford in 1903, the seven others which followed, the various Model T's and Model A's and the V-8 models.

1708 Cars First Year

In 1903, its first year, the Ford Company produced 1708 cars, the first Model A's and C's. The next year production was only 1695, the following year 1599. Production expanded substantially in 1906, 8729 Model K, N, R and S cars being built that year, and 14,887 the following year. Up until 1908, only 28,618 cars were produced.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Ford introduced the Model T, convinced that the time had come to provide a car for the masses. The first year production was only 10,660. The following year, however, the Model T began to become famous. By 1913 production had reached 181,795; in 1915 volume had passed the half-million mark, and in 1920 the total passed the million mark with a volume of 1,074,336.

The peak year for Model T was 1923, when 2,090,240 cars were produced. The next two years the total clung close to the 2,000,000 mark and then began to drop. In 1926 the volume was down to 1,685,076.

Model T Production

On May 4, 1924, the 10,000,000th Model T was produced. Three years later, the 15,000,000th Model T came off the line on May 26, 1927. It was almost the last of the famous cars which had made world history, for shortly afterward production was abandoned while Mr. Ford labored to create a new car to meet the requirements of modern transportation.

All that summer and autumn the world watched Dearborn for a glimpse of the new car. Few post-war news stories have created wider interest than its development.

When the new product was introduced to the public Dec. 2, 1927, its appearance became first-page news throughout the United States. Millions packed central Ford showrooms to view it. Thousands besieged Ford dealers for months to buy the new car, as production at the Rouge Plant and Ford branch plants slowly was built up.

Volume Jumps

During the closing days of that year only a few thousands were produced. The following year the volume jumped to 818,734 and reached a peak in 1929 with a total of 1,951,092. The following year the effects of the depression began to be felt. Production fell to 1,485,602, in 1931 to 762,058.

Even then Mr. Ford was working on a new car, the V-8. It was shown to the public for the first time, March 31, 1932, when American business was sinking to the lowest reaches of the depression. Along with it was a companion car, the Model B, a refinement of the famous Model A. That year production totaled almost a half-million cars. The next year production reached 858,534 and it became apparent that the four-cylinder car was soon to pass out of the production picture.

Million-Car Year

In 1935 Ford again enjoyed a "million-car" year, the tenth since the popularity of the Model T first boosted production past the million mark in 1920. Volume reached a total of 1,342,346 in 1935, and 1,194,800 in 1936.

The 25,000,000th Ford has been preceded by other historic Fords which traveled all over the United States before they were brought back to Dearborn to be assembled in the Edison Institute Museum. Both the 10,000,000th and the 15,000,000th were driven to the Pacific coast, as was the 20,000,000th, produced April 14, 1931. A total of 4,527,069 Model A's preceded it.

The 1,000,000th V-8 was produced June 20, 1934, and driven to Chicago, where it was placed on display in the Ford Exposition at the world's fair. The two millionth V-8 came off the line one year less a week later on June 13, 1935, and went to San Diego for exhibition at the California International Exposition. The three Pacific International Exposition. The three millionth was produced May 28, 1936, and was driven to Dallas for display at the Ford Exposition at the Texas Centennial.

Roumania Extends Air Line Network

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Commercial air services in Roumania have more than tripled in two years. The number of airdromes has mounted from eight to 25, of emergency landing stations from 20 to 50, of miles flown from 112,946 to 459,009.

Roumania now has a well-developed net of internal flying routes which take passengers, in half a day, from the capital to any large city in the country. One can also go in a day from Bucharest to Paris, Warsaw, Athens, Constantinople, Berlin or Rome.

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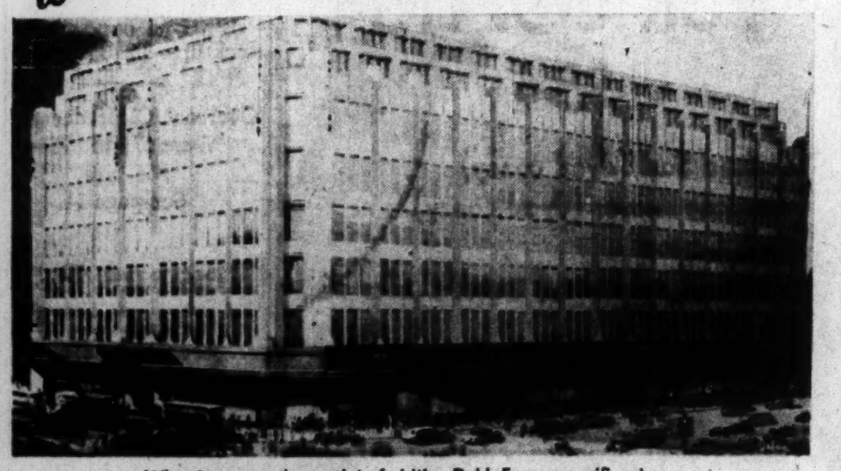

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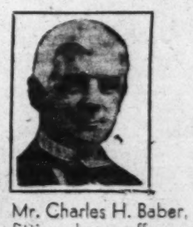

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100,000 Back Peace Union: War Propaganda Assailed At Crowded British Rallies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than 100,000 supporters are backing the Peace Pledge Union which is holding mass meetings in large centers of Britain to stress the futility and wickedness of war. When a meeting was held in the Albert Hall, London, 10,000 seats were not enough, and an overflow meeting was held in the Kensington Town Hall.

In addressing the meeting Lord Ponsonby, Labor peer, suggested that if men are asked to sacrifice their lives, other men, who are not in the fighting line and who have an income of more than £500 a year, ought, on the outbreak of war, to be asked to show their patriotism by giving the balance of their incomes to the state.

"I can assure you," he said, "it would be the very best method of preventing war."

Mr. Aldous Huxley, approaching the question of war as a man of letters, said that the wrong use of words is responsible for much of the mischief in the world. "We use wrong words about peace and war," he said "and so think badly, feel badly and act badly."

War propaganda, he said, has only one purpose and that is to persuade certain people to speak about others in words which deny their humanity, and by using abstract expressions turn them into a symbol.

Mr. George Lansbury, former Labor Party leader, said that Great Britain, the United States of America, and Russia, owned almost the whole world.

If these three great nations pledged themselves to take a lead in proposing that the world and the things therein should be shared, who is to say them nay?

If all the able-bodied unemployed of the world, and all the machinery, were brought into the business of bringing out of the earth its natural resources there would not be a shortage in any place.

Danish Fishermen Seek Safer Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Reorganization of fisheries was demanded from the Danish Government by a recent deputation of the West Jutland Fishermen's Socity. A serious loss of men and boats in the autumn storms, which are prevalent on this coast, is the reason for the demand to modernize the fleet, which has boats built as far back as 1914.

The proposals would mean the building of about 300 new boats at a cost to the Government of 3,000,000 crowns ($666,666). Other aids called for are a broadcast of the weather in the evening for the fishermen, a new lifeboat for Thyboron, better landing conditions between Agger and Hansholmen on the west Jutland coast, and help from the Government in accident insurance, both of boats and those who take part in the work.

Frugality Was a Franklin Motto

Brown Bros.
Benjamin Franklin Arrives in Philadelphia

KGFI Keeps Close Tabs on Weather For Citrus Farms

With Monitor Newscasters

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—When storm clouds threaten to billow up over the great citrus-growing sections of South Texas, it is time for "standing by" at radio station KGFI of Corpus Christi. The transmitter and studio staffs prepare for a 24-hour-a-day stint, and as the storms advance or recede, the news is flashed to anxious citrus growers over KGFI at frequent and regular intervals.

When radio stations seek to serve their communities well, as KGFI intends, forms of service best adapted to local needs must be considered. Corpus Christi, though a gulf coast city, is close to the Rio Grande valley's great garden truck and citrus country. In view of this obvious need for reliable and timely weather bulletins, remote broadcast lines and equipment were installed connecting the main studios with the Federal Weather Bureau offices in the city. J. P. McAuliffe, government meteorologist, gives personal attention to the weather bulletins over the air.

A complete report of local and nation-wide climatic conditions and forecasts are radiocast regularly each morning. When storm warnings and bulletins are posted, the facilities of KGFI are placed at the disposal of the Weather Bureau. These regular reports are invaluable to growers of fruit and garden truck, as well as to gulf craft.

KGFI provides ample radiocasting opportuniti s to local civic organizations, colleges, and schools. In accordance with its liberal educational policy, several periods daily are devoted to news. The up-to-the-minute happenings of news value are given in five daily periods of Trans-Radio newscasts. "The Monitor Views the News" is given over KGFI at 11 o'clock every morning except Sunday.

The station's call letters have a truly seacoast significance, when translated into terms of Gulf of Mexico sport—"Kum Go Fishing Immediately." Operating with a power of 250 watts, on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, KGFI has an estimated daylight range of 150 miles and a night range of 100 miles.

This is Article No. 27 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

State and Nation Join Philadelphia's Franklin Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—The "big city" of Philadelphia did not interrupt its busy colonial activity 214 years ago when a 17-year-old New England youth, by name Benjamin Franklin, stepped ashore from a row boat to seek his fortune. But yesterday on the 231st anniversary of his Boston birth the President of the United States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, as well as the whole city, joined in marking the event.

Walking up from the river on that day in 1723, the young Benjamin stopped where Second Street crossed High Street—now known as Market—to buy three appetizingly fresh penny loaves before proceeding to make the acquaintance of his adopted city.

He had not taken many steps, with one of the loaves tucked under his arm, when a coy, girlish smile was bestowed on him by Deborah Read, standing on the whitewashed front steps of her mother's house in which he soon after was established as a boarder. Seven years later Deborah became his wife.

At this very spot yesterday's ceremonies began, led by Mayor S. Davis Wilson. Later, wreaths sent by President Roosevelt and Gov. George H. Earle were laid on the plain, weather-beaten headstone bearing Franklin's name, in old Christ Church Cemetery, which now lies quietly serene in the midst of crowding warehouses. A memorial service was held in Christ Church itself.

Special observances and exhibits were scheduled in many of the institutions which Franklin himself helped to launch—such as the American Philosophical Society and the Library Company—and in others which were founded as a result of his influence—such as the Franklin Institute and the Poor Richard Club.

California Pupils Aided by NYA Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—School pupils here are being assisted in their studies by NYA workers who have started a visual education project under the direction of Prof. George E. Stone of the photography department of the San Jose State College. Professor Stone who is also visual education supervisor, has a corps of boys and girls ranging in ages from 18 to 25, who clip out pictures, label and mount photographs and file the results under appropriate heads. They are assisted by another group who are turning out wood models, including miniature airplanes, ships and trains, all of which will be used by the pupils in their future studies.

It is explained by school and college authorities that in the future when a teacher is discussing China or any other country to her class, her pupils will have available not only their texts, but in addition, moving pictures, photographs, posters and actual models depicting the culture of the respective country. In other words, they will see the country under discussion, as it is and as it was.

A trained research staff will prepare narrative material to accompany pictures and models used in the school work.

Adelaide-to-Perth Air Mail Expanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An extension of the air mail service between this city and Perth, W. Aust., to two days a week, and later to a tri-weekly schedule has been announced by Adelaide Airways.

Douglas 14-passenger planes have been shipped from Los Angeles for Australian National Airways and will be placed on the Adelaide-Perth run. The distance between the capitals will be covered in 8½ hours.

There is now a daily air service to Melbourne and Sydney and Broken Hill. The Perth-Adelaide service has been planned to permit overseas passengers and mails to leave Western Australia after the arrival of the weekly steamer from London.

Historic Flight Re-enacted At Philadelphia Air Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—Opening Philadelphia's Air Observance Week on Jan. 9, naval, military, aviation and industrial leaders joined in ceremonies commemorating the pioneer lighter-than-air flight in America, made by Jean Pierre Blanchard 144 years ago.

President Washington, with members of his Cabinet and various Congressmen, were present then to see the intrepid Frenchman make his successful ascent—which ended at Woodbury, N. J. The scene of his departure was the yard of the old city jail and almshouse, at the corner of the present Walnut and Sixth streets.

At this same corner, the Air Observance ceremonies were held. Their main feature was the re-enactment of Blanchard's exploit. This time a dummy was carried aloft by a balloon—released by appropriately garbed citizens—which barely cleared a near-by tree before rising to about 1500 feet and disappearing satisfactorily in the general direction of Woodbury.

Seaboard Port

Subsequently, 12 dozen small balloons—one for each year since the original air adventure—were released, as groups of modern airplanes droned overhead.

Guest speaker at an aviation luncheon given in the Penn-Mutual Building, which now occupies the old jail yard, Mayor S. Davis Wilson declared:

"Philadelphia is in a location for air traffic which is second to none in the country. It will become the principal airport of the eastern seaboard—provided the proper facilities and accommodations are made to receive this business."

The same day, the Mayor opened the air show in Convention Hall, which has remained through the week. Exhibitors from all parts of the country displayed aeronautical equipment of every description, from complete planes to small and delicate instruments.

In the lecture room of the adjoining Commercial Museum, a film history of aviation was on view throughout the week. Each afternoon, experts from many near and distant points gathered for special discussions of different aviation problems—from aerodynamic experiments to insurance and legal questions, including international air law—which is of increasing importance, now that passage from one country to another has become a mere matter of hours or even minutes.

Each night a thrilling sky show was given by the aviation unit of the Pennsylvania National Guard under the command of Maj. J. Victor Dallin. The maneuvers were lighted by the brilliant beams of big Army searchlights.

Heavier, or Lighter?

At one of the major meetings Igor I. Sikorsky—builder of the clipper ships flying the Latin-American routes—predicted that within five years flying boats capable of covering 5000 miles without stopping to refuel will be plying across the Atlantic.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., head of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., however, urged the use of dirigibles for trans-Atlantic service. "When properly operated," he declared, "lighter-than-air craft have the edge over every other type of aircraft."

Mr. Sikorsky leaned rather toward the construction of flying boats which "must be substantially bigger than anything now in existence." He further remarked:

"It has been the theory that big planes are less efficient and slower than smaller craft. I find that theory false. I find, indeed, that the bigger the flying boat, the faster it will fly and the more efficiently."

Civic clubs and other organizations joined in the observance of the week. The Air Defense League, with headquarters in Philadelphia, held a symposium on "Aviation's Place in a Modern Defense Program," in which a number of aircraft authorities and military officials took part.

Events for young folks, including model airplane competitions, were also scheduled. Mr. Sikorsky presented the trophy to Arthur Koslow, high school student, and member of the Philadelphia Model Airplane Association, whose "microfilm" tractor plane, powered by the ordinary elastic band system, remained aloft 15 minutes and 11 seconds in a competition for which 75 boys between 12 and 16 entered models.

Residents of Oregon Found Reading More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18—Oregon residents, especially in sparsely populated and rural sectors, are reading more today than 10 years ago. That was the major fact brought out in the biennial report of Miss Harriet Long, state librarian.

The number of books in the Oregon State library has increased from 236,666 during the 1924-26 biennium to 265,354 in 1935-36, she stated.

Of the 122 libraries in operation last year, only 32 were in communities of more than 2500 population. Twenty-five libraries were in communities with population between 100 and 2500. And there were 65 libraries in communities of less than 1000 population.

These 122 libraries circulated 5,342,557 books in 1935, or approximately 300,000 more books than in 1930. Shipments to CCC camps in Oregon included 21,029 volumes. The lone money gift in the two-year period received by Oregon State library officials was $5. It came from a patron of eastern Oregon.

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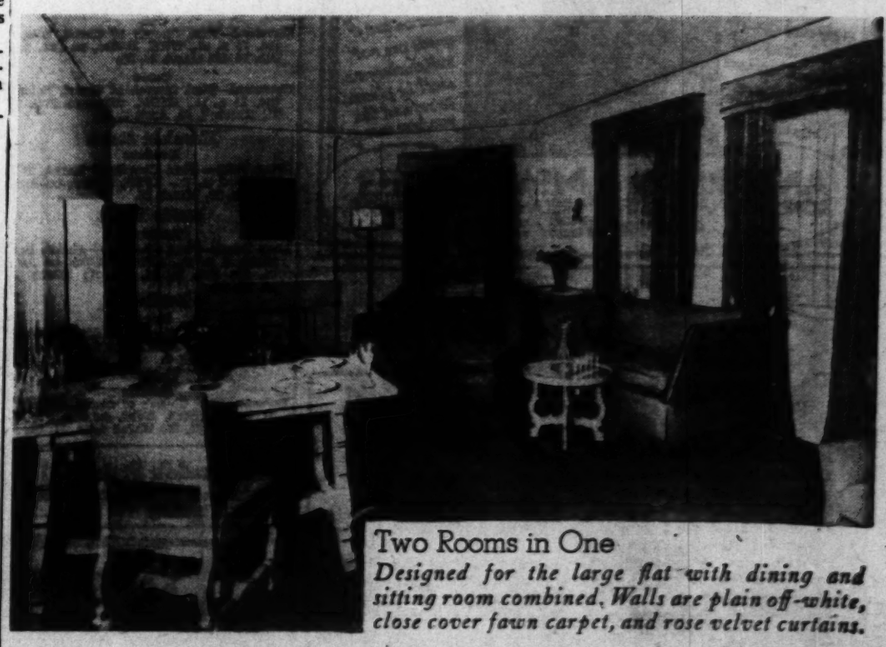

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Manitoba
Winnipeg (First Church): Orpheum Theater, Fort Street, 3 p. m., January 24.

England
London
London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W., 1, 8 p. m., February 4.

Yorkshire
Bingley: Princess Hall, 8 p. m., February 3.
Leeds (Third Church): Salem Congregational Church, Hanslet, Leeds 10, 8 p. m., February 1.

Scotland
Lanarkshire
Glasgow (First Church): Tivoli Cinema, Crow Road, Partick, 3 p. m., January 31.

United States
Arizona
Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., January 26. Rodiocast Station KGAR.

California
Compton: Compton Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 24.
Grass Valley: Strand Theater, 161 Mill Street, 3 p. m., January 24.
Hanford: Hanford Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., January 24.
Lancaster: Lancaster Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 26.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., January 29.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., January 29.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 28.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., January 28.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., January 26.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., January 29.
Manteca: Manteca Union High School, 3 p. m., January 24.
Norwalk (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Norwalk Elementary School Auditorium, Walnut Street, 8 p. m., January 25.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., January 28.
San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, 11 a. m., January 26.
Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa High School Auditorium, Healdsburg Highway, 3 p. m., January 24.
South San Francisco: Grammar School Auditorium, Magnolia and Grand Avenues, 8 p. m., January 26.
Torrance: Torrance Civic Auditorium, 1345 El Prado, 8 p. m., January 25.
Ventura: Junior High School Auditorium, East Meta Street, 3 p. m., January 24.

Florida
Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.
Fort Myers: Edison Park School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Illinois
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 33 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 17-19 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Kansas
Dodge City: Junior High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 24.

Kentucky
Paducah: Masonic Hall, Fifth and Kentucky Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Louisiana
New Orleans (Second Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Maryland
Annapolis: Annapolis High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

Michigan
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

Missouri
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Nevada
Las Vegas: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

New Jersey
Kearney (auspices Churches, Newark and Rutherford): Kearney High School, Devon and King Streets, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 28.
Union City: Union Hill High School, Thirty-eighth Street and Hudson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

New York
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 241 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Buffalo (Society): Buffalo Consistory Auditorium, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Jamaica: Sunday School Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 24.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

North Carolina
Roanoke Rapids: Imperial Theater, Roanoke avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 24.

Ohio
Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison avenue and West Ninety-eighth street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Toledo (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 237 South Erie street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 24.

Oregon
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Pennsylvania
Elkins Park: Church Edifice, Park avenue and Church road, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 26. Radiocast Station WDAS.
Upper Darby: Church Edifice, Chestnut street, east of Sixty-ninth street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

Puerto Rico
San Juan: Church Edifice, Stop 22, Avenida de Diego, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Rhode Island
Pawtucket: Pawtucket Senior High School Auditorium, Exchange street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Texas
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.

Utah
Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Washington
Everett (Society): Masonic Temple, Wetmore and Everett avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 32.
Seattle (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Tacoma (Third Church): Gault Intermediate School, 3837 East Kay street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

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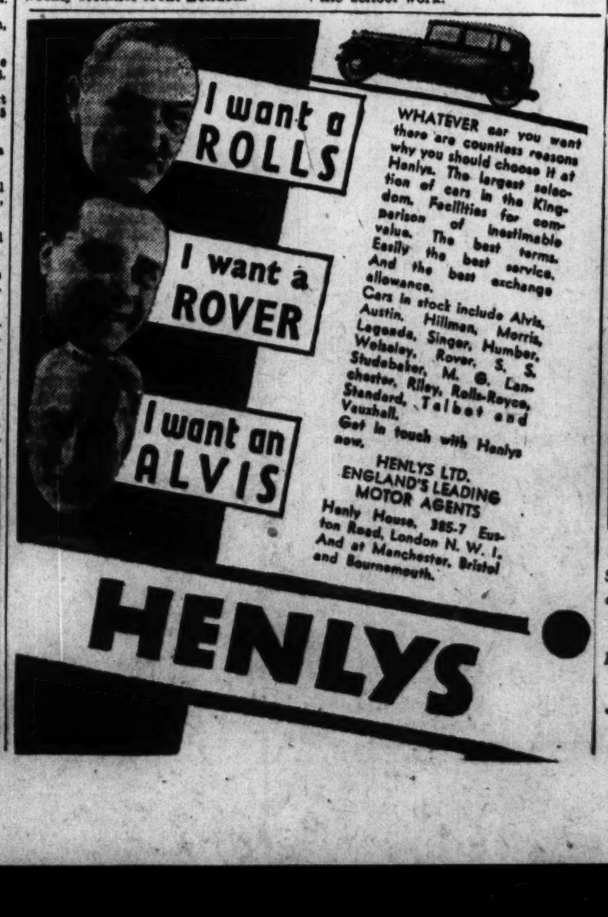

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Lewis Unions Push Campaign To Organize Steel Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—With public attention primarily turned to events in the automobile strike, C. I. O. unions are meanwhile proceeding with a major drive to organize the big steel industry. Preparations are already under way for a national conference to aid this movement, and congressional committees here are giving it what amounts to a sympathetic sendoff by painting a somber picture of espionage and alleged dictation by employers in the industry.

To the capital today came a letter composed by union steel workers of three states, meeting at Indiana Harbor, Ind., and sent to President Roosevelt, Congress, the Supreme Court and the National Labor Relations Board, asking that workers be given a share in determining their wages, working hours and working conditions.

Claim 100,000 Members

The letter came from a convention of delegates claiming to represent 32 union lodges of 100,000 steel and fabricating plant employees affiliated with the C. I. O. in Milwaukee; Chicago; Waukegan, Ill.; Chicago Heights; Gary, Ind.; and Indiana Harbor.

C. I. O. leaders at the captain asserted they had signed up a membership of 125,000, and a preliminary national convention is soon to be called. The goal of the union drive is to secure more than a majority of the workers, which will give them the legal right under the terms of the national labor relations act to appear as spokesman for the workers as a whole.

Union leaders assert that 53 "company union" employee representatives of the Wheeling steel district have pledged themselves to support the C. I. O. campaign. Philip Murray is chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. From headquarters at Pittsburgh he asserts more than 150 lodges have been set up thus far, and that by the time of the proposed convention the number will be over 200.

Hearings Continue

In Washington, the La Follette committee, investigating espionage and curtailment of civil liberties, will continue hearings the latter part of the week.

Testimony before the committee seemed to link the employers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad, a United States Steel subsidiary in Birmingham, Ala., by circumstantial evidence with coercive activities against union organiers in that ter-

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CIO Plans Union Drive In Philadelphia Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—A campaign to spread the C. I. O. movement in various mass-production plants in Philadelphia is getting under way as a result of the formation during the past few days of a local Council of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The council was formed by representatives of nine existing unions affiliated with the insurgent labor group led by John L. Lewis "for the purpose of aiding morally and financially the organized workers in mass production industries and also for the purpose of organizing unorganized workers in these industries."

Martin Says Auto Union Is Organizing Ford Plant

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said today that "we are organizing employees of the Ford Motor Company, but that does not mean Ford is next."

He was commenting on a banner in a U. A. W. A. parade Saturday, which said "GM Now—Ford Next."

Mr. Martin said that "we hope it will not be necessary to call strikes in any other automobile plants."

Bird Names for Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The names of birds are to be given to the 17 new locomotives under construction by the London and North Eastern Railway here. These are being built to haul the new Coronation streamlined expresses between London and Edinburgh. The first five will be called Golden Eagle, Falcon, Merlin, Kingfisher and Kestrel.

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A Man in the News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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John Angel
Cathedral Sculptor

Few people studying the high reliefs and tympanums done by John Angel, the English sculptor, in the Cathedral of St. John in New York, picture the work as having its physical inception over a garage on the upper West Side, and its artistic origin in an apprenticeship at Exeter Cathedral in England before 1925. It was in that year that Mr. Angel came to the United States at the invitation of Ralph Adams Cram, Bishop Manning, and members of the inconographic committee for the slowly evolving cathedral.

Lately it has come to John Angel that he will probably be working on sculptures for the cathedral for some time to come, and that in all these years he has really been just a foreigner, although, he has an American wife, and his two sons were in American schools. So now he has taken out first citizenship papers, saying, "I'm likely to live here for some time longer; even as rapidly as money can be accumulated to carry out the plans of the authorities for the cathedral, it will be decades before the work will be finished; and I don't like the feeling of being a foreigner any longer, in a country which has given me such a wonderful opportunity in my work."

Supervises Installations

Occasionally a visitor at the Cathedral—and there are hundreds of thousands of them every year—catches sight of a smallish man overseeing an installation in the portal or archivolt and, gifted with imagination, perceives him as pursuing an ancient tradition in craftsmanship that reaches back into the dim centuries whose legacies are the great cathedrals of the old world. But the installations are so little a part of the whole work of the sculptor in stone for such uses.

"In my work in the States, my principals have been very generous; from them have come simply the names of the figures and the scenes they wished me to deal with in stone, leaving the concepts and the details of interpretation to me. So few people realize the vast research that a sculptor must do before he is ready to begin to work on the actual figures for such reliefs. I have never done a figure, or a scene in stone, without first reading every scrap to be found concerning the characters, because a sculpture that does not bear out the historical and the symbolical characteristics of its people is not fulfilling the whole function of the medium."

Studio Over Garage

Mr. Angel's first commission for the cathedral was eight life-size figures, of Thomas A. Kempis, Hugo Grotius, Hendrik Hudson, Bishop Henry Compton (first rector of Trinity Church), St. Willibrord, William the Silent, Peter Stuyvesant and Erasmus.

He lives on Riverside Drive, and makes the drawings, and molds for the figures, in a studio over a garage in West 119th Street. The subsequent casts are given over then to Edward Ardolino, his head stonecutter.

Mr. Angel was born at Newton Abbot, Eng. An assortment of scholarships gave him a chance to study in Rome, Athens and Paris; and before beginning the secular statues that made his name a famous one among European sculptors, he had seven years' apprenticeship at the great cathedral in Devonshire.

Work in America

He came to the States feeling a stranger. But soon he had commissions in as widely separated places as Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Missouri. And before long he will be an American citizen.

"It seems only fair for me to identify myself legally with the country as a citizen, for I have been very happy, and very well treated here. Those of us whose roots are down in the craftsmanship of the ages in the old world, who are being given a chance to carry on in the new, have a responsibility, a kind of ambassadorship. To make the transition perfect, it seems to me we have to become part of the new."

Croatian Leader In Parley to End Yugoslav Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 18—The long-awaited meeting between Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croatians, and Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, has taken place.

The meeting was marked throughout by cordiality, and is considered a milestone in the efforts of responsible elements in Serbia and Croatia to bring about an understanding between the two principal divisions of the Kingdom.

Amalgamation Difficult

Prince Regent Paul, the Serbian opposition, the Serbian Government party, as well as Moslem and Slovene political leaders, are all trying to work out a solution that will enable all racial groups to feel at home in Yugoslavia.

The task isn't easy, for the claims of the Croats are in sharpest conflict with those of the Serbs.

Two Nationalisms Involved

Two nationalisms, two rival churches, Orthodox and Roman Catholic, are involved.

However, it is encouraging that Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch has had much success in establishing good relations with Bulgaria, Hungary and Italy, so it is strongly hoped that he will enable the two chief elements in the Kingdom—Serbs and Croatians—to move toward conciliation and harmony.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Jan. 24, 31; Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 21, March 21, April 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Jan. 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 24; Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21, April 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 24, Feb. 28, March 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 7; March 7; April 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Jan. 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Colorado's State Bird

Colorado's official state bird is the lark bunting.

Auto Strike Truce Hits Snag as Union Halts Evacuation

(Continued from Page 1)

the Lewis plan. The department requested General Motors to enter into no agreement giving another organization authority to represent the skilled craftsmen in the metal working industries. Various A. F. of L. union presidents telegraphed likewise.

To these General Motors gave an implied assurance. To its employees asking to be exempted from any agreement reached by the negotiators, the company said that "no man's right to be represented by whomsoever he chooses will be denied."

Finally, General Motors' labor policy limits it to meeting with officials of the auto workers' union only as the bargaining agency for employees who are members of that union.

Union Explanation

In support of the union's demand, John Brophy, secretary of the C. I. O., explains:

"The management of mass production industry is the sole bargaining agency for all the stockholders on wages and working conditions. It speaks with one voice.

"Similarly there can be only one bargaining agency, the industrial union, for the employees. Then they too can speak with a single voice. There can no more be proportional representation among the employees than within the management.

"It is our contention that to declare you are for collective bargaining and then to refuse to recognize one sole bargaining agency is to nullify the idea of collective bargaining.

Fundamental Issue

"One agency to represent all employees—that is fundamental. All the rest is secondary. Once that principle is settled, all the other things in our demands work out."

To such argument the reply of A. F. of L. critics is that there are 21 standard unions in the railroad industry, that their leaders unite in a permanent joint committee, and that whenever necessary this federation of unions negotiates with the railroads as one group.

However, if the union is in a quandary, it has also put General Motors in one.

The company started out in the strike by reiterating its stand that the union should take up its questions with managers of individual plants. During the past week, however, William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president, conceded that some major demands, like the 30-hour week, were general and had to be considered by the corporation from a national basis.

Union Scores Point

Yet there is no national organization of employees, apart from the striking union, to deal with the company on general questions, should employees outside the union wish to do so.

Here the union scores.

Among the other demands of the union before today's conference are the speed-up and wages, named as outstanding lesser questions by Homer Martin, the union president. Union leaders feel the company is making enough profits that it can afford to pay more. The company says its wages are already among the topmost in industry.

The union drive will doubtless help to accelerate the departure of piecework from the company, another union demand associated with speed-up.

Many Battles Loom

If the union presses its demand that labor participate in regulating the speed of production there will be a battle in the conference room.

The union is undoubtedly increasing its membership, as is customary in time of strike.

If the United Automobile Workers' Union should not be able to prevail on General Motors to grant it power to act for all employees, still it could act for its own membership, as does the rubber workers union in the Goodyear Company at Akron, Ohio. Then, as at Akron, there is likely to be friction between the union and non-union men.

Whatever settlement is made, some gains may be expected in human relations, and these may extend well beyond General Motors. Many corporations are puzzling over collective bargaining. Any progress found here either by men or management will be translated into other industrial fields.

Textile Union to Check On Labor Laws in Mills

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 18 (AP)—Officials of the United Textile Workers of America laid plans at a conference here Jan. 16 to investigate conditions in the industry to determine whether any mills are violating federal laws relating to textile workers. John Peel, third vice-president, said a committee was named to study a statistical publication of the textile industry and another chosen to gather data on wages and machine loads in mills.

He said findings of these committees were expected to show whether the National Labor Relations and Walsh-Healey Acts were being observed. Francis Gorman of Washington, first vice-president of the U. T. W. A., presided at the sessions.

Snowmobile Succeeds Dogs in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Dog teams, colorful link with the earliest pioneering days of the north country, may soon be discarded by the provincial field men who patrol the northern bush country, for the Government has purchased a snowmobile for W. G. Tunstead, one of the department of natural resources field men.

The snowmobile consists of a cabin mounted on four long runners and driven by a motor propeller. It will be used in checking fishing operations almost all the way to the edge of the Arctic circle.

Reformatory Riot Ends in Ontario

GUELPH, Ont., Jan. 18 (Canadian Press)—A number of youths who fled the big Ontario reformatory during a nine-hour riot straggled back today under a "no-prosecution" pledge from the Ontario Government.

Thirty-five of the more than 700 who fought their guards in the wrecked and burning prison for nine hours Sunday remained at large, but many were expected to return of their own accord.

Ten inmates who escaped over rain-soaked fields last night already were in Guelph police cells. Others of the estimated 100 to 150 who got away last night were captured on the reformatory grounds or in Guelph.

An army of carpenters, plumbers, and electricians invaded the big prison today to repair the damage. Everything was quiet and officials insisted that the riot was "spontaneous."

Today, however, breakfast at the reformatory was served in cells.

Acting Premier Harry Nixon, who promised the missing prisoners they would receive no additional penalty aside from their short sentences if they gave up immediately, declared: "The young fellows decided to put on a show."

In the face of some comment by guards that the prison had been "run like a college," Mr. Nixon, at Toronto, explained that there were no hardened criminals at the institution. Provincial policy, he said, has been to segregate young offenders at Guelph.

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'Strike Wave' Exaggerated, Check on Other Years Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Contrary to the impression given by strike headlines in the press generally the United States is not today experiencing what is known professionally as a strike wave. Neither in terms of men out of work through strikes, nor in terms of the effect on the consuming public is there yet a situation serious to the extent that has at times prevailed in the past.

While complete up-to-date figures on strike unemployment are not available, the Department of Labor estimates that the total on strike today is less than 100,000. The most recent accurate figure available is that for November last, when the total was approximately 73,000. There has undoubtedly been some increase since then due to the spread of the strike in General Motors plants, but it is not believed that the figure has yet passed the 100,000 mark.

1922 Strike Figures

This compares with the 1,000,000 workers who were out on strike in 1922 when the United States experienced its most serious strike wave of all time. In that year there were simultaneously 605,000 men out in the coal industry, 309,000 out in railroads and 80,000 in textiles.

So far as the consuming public is concerned there is as yet no serious interference with national daily life. Although General Motors production has been cut down other automobile manufacturers including Ford and Chrysler are continuing to produce at nearly normal rates despite temporary shortages in some supplies where smaller strikes have occurred. Automobiles can still be purchased, although in some sections delivery is delayed.

Glass Strike Situation

A greater danger appeals to lie in the flat glass industry tie-up due to strikes in both Pittsburgh Glass Company and Libby-Owens-Ford Plate Glass Company. Not only is there danger here that automobile production in plants other than General Motors might be sharply curtailed, but there is also danger of a shortage of plate glass for other purposes. Manufacturers of refrigerators for commercial purposes such as markets and grocery stores are beginning to express concern to government officials here.

The maritime strike on the Pacific coast continues to be the most disruptive to normal daily life. So far as the records show no freight other than perishables has been loaded or unloaded in Pacific ports since the strike began. This has meant not only a complete stoppage, but also a sharp rise in the cost of such commodities brought to the Pacific coast by water. More expensive rail transportation has been substituted with a resultant rise in cost of construction materials.

Strike Mediation Renewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 18—The forces of mediation rallied again today to find some way out of the latest obstacle which hindered the opening of formal collective bargaining in the automobile industry. Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan delayed his departure for the inauguration at Washington, and both General Motors and union leaders resurveyed their positions.

The union had refused to evacuate the last two plants held by sit-down strikers and insisted upon staying in possession until the strike was settled. General Motors Corporation refused to talk peace terms until all strikers were out.

Charges of breaking the agreement to get strikers out by 9 o'clock this morning, as arranged in joint conference with Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan last week, are made.

Union Balks at Plan

After taking its men out of three of the five plants in which sit-down strikers held possession, the union yesterday afternoon balked at completing the retirement, alleging that the company had broken its end of the agreement.

The strikers in the two Fisher body plants continue there.

In justification, the union claimed that General Motors had promised to meet in collective bargaining with a group of non-union workers at Flint, Mich., had summoned employees at the closed Cadillac plant to return to work today contrary to pledge to keep the plant closed, and that an excessively strong guard had been placed around a plant at Anderson, Ind., and that peaceful picketing had been denied there.

Company's Stand

The first of these complaints is the most important. Actually, according to observers, the company did not tell the Flint alliance anything more than it had already indicated. The company has made no pledge to the union that it would bargain with it exclusively. This, however, is one of the dominating issues of the negotiations, and it may have been impolitic for the corporation to re-emphasize its position in an irritating way prior to discussion.

Its reason for so doing, it is understood, was to counteract propaganda credited to the union that whatever the union won in the negotiations would be reserved to union men and that others had better join the union now or suffer. The company sought to tell non-union employees that they would get whatever union men did.

In the Cadillac case, the company, it is stated, had no plan to reopen production of cars. What it had in prospect was reopening of its parts department which had not gone on strike. The company claims it had conferred with union officials and obtained approval of its plan to do so.

Deny Picket Ban

Relating to the Anderson situation the corporation gave out a telegram received today from Harry R. Baldwin, Mayor of Anderson, saying that 14 policemen had been assigned to the plant during the evacuation of strikers and that this number had been reduced to seven and that peaceful picketing was being permitted to continue.

As to the strikers still in the Flint plant, a union spokesman said today that they initiated their sit-down on their own responsibility, the union had not called it, that the strikers in each plant voted on whether to evacuate or not, that the Flint strikers felt there had been bad faith, had voted to remain until settlement was made, and that the union coincided in this position.

On the other side, the company has insisted all along it would not negotiate until strikers were out of plants, and to get them out agreed not to reopen closed plants or to remove machinery or materials save for export.

Spokesmen on both sides got together in today's conference. The union reported that newspaper accounts of its position on the sit-down ers remaining were accurate. The company then presented a statement saying it would under no circumstances negotiate until strikers were out of plants. No discussion followed, and the meeting dissolved.

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'United Churches' Prosper 17 Years In South Dakota Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.—For more than 17 years Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian residents here have attended services together at the edifice known as the United Churches. The arrangement has proved a success from an inter-denominational standpoint, and in the past year, in spite of drought and extreme cold weather, the financial condition of the organization shows freedom from debt.

The union of the three groups has long ceased to be an experiment. Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians are equally represented on all committees. In the case of the financial committee, three members from each group are selected each year and a financial secretary is named. Pledges are taken and a systematic check by use of a card filing system is employed so as to remind those who may be behind in their obligations, no matter how small the pledge may be.

Charity funds for each group are alloted in equal proportion in each year's budget, and all receipts from collections, the Sunday school and other church activities are pooled. The pastor, Rev. Clay Morris, is a Baptist and has filled the pulpit of the United Churches for several years.

Eggman Recruits To Co-operative Look for Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Jan. 18—Opening of a Wenatchee station of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association was announced at the annual poultry show here. This station becomes a unit in a state co-operative which is said to have done $200,000,000 worth of business since its start in 1917.

Speaking of the history of this producer co-operative, Russell Rathbone, one of its managers, recalled the season in 1932, when mid-west farmers were receiving only 6 cents a dozen for eggs. Through the stabilization effect of northwest co-operatives, he noted, its members were able to receive 15 cents a dozen.

Returns

The association reports having returned more than $8,000,000 to its members since it was ogranized; these returns were in deferred payments of money accumulated to their credit, and money paid to them as stockholders. Accumulated money derives from overcharges to members on poultry feeds and supplies sold to them by the "co-op," and profits made on the sale of the association's eggs.

Commenting on expansion, Mr. Rathbone observed that since the original membership of 117 in 1917, the producer-member list has grown to more than 21,000, with 9,000,000 hens working. There are 1300 employees in the organization.

Manufacture

Sales last year totaled $18,500,000. The association marketed 1,250,000 cases of eggs, 3,600,000 pounds of poultry and 2,000,000 pounds of turkey. In turn, it sold 205,000 tons of feed to its members. Contrasting conditions today with those of the period when the co-op was formed, Mr. Rathbone remembered that 400 carloads of eggs were imported into this State in 1917, while today 70 per cent of the association's receipts are shipped to other states and to foreign countries. New York city is the heaviest single buyer.

The Washcoegg, as the association is called, runs 128 trucks, operates its own killing and dressing plant, a poultry meat cannery, and a feed department that handles 92 different products. Three years ago a turkey department was added.

Built First Monoplane

P. A. Newman, believed to have built the first monoplane in America, flew it at Brownsville, Texas, the year Louis Bleriot flew the English channel.

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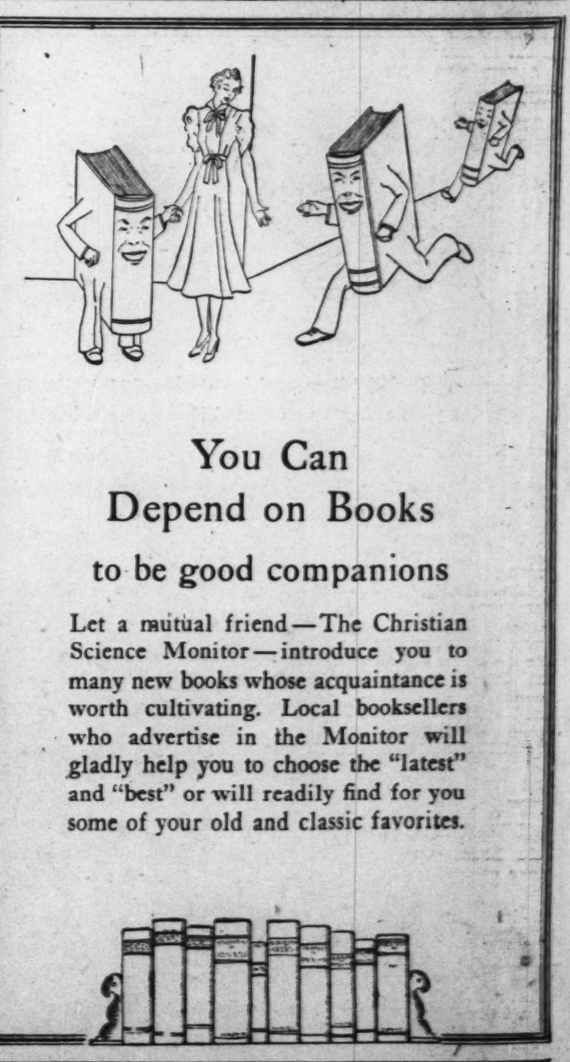

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mrs. Chipmunk Investigates

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Early one morning in October, Jimmy Chipmunk woke up and, pulling apart the curtains of his little bed, looked out through the open window of his house in the stone wall. Then he jumped up briskly.

"It's a fine day for nutting," he said to his wife. "I'll go off the moment I've had breakfast."

"I'll go, too, if you'd like to have me," said Mrs. Chipmunk. "I got my bread and pies baked yesterday, and a day in the woods would be a real pleasure at this time of year."

The dew was still on the grass when they started, each with a sack for gathering nuts, and everything behind them left nice and neat for their return. There were all the stores to be gathered for the winter and for several hours they worked hard picking up nuts to stuff in their sacks, scarcely stopping to rest their backs. But at last the nuts on the ground grew scarcer and they began to climb the trees to get those that weren't yet fallen.

What Mrs. Chipmunk Found

It was Mrs. Chipmunk who called from one of the biggest trees: "Oh, do come quickly and see what I've found!" in that excited tone that always made Mr. Chipmunk afraid she was in difficulties, although it had turned out a hundred times that she was just surprised and pleased by something. This time, too, he dropped his sack and raced up into the big tree, and there was Mrs. Chipmunk peering into the door of a big house built in the trunk.

"My dear!" said Mr. Chipmunk, a little out of breath with his scramble, "Won't you be embarrassed if the owner ever comes back and catches you peeking?"

"He isn't *going* to come back!" said Mrs. Chipmunk with a pleased look. "See, here is a sign on the door for the paper boy saying that he's off until next week. It's signed, 'Samuel Squirrel.'"

"Well, I don't think we should go in, anyway," said Mr. Chipmunk, but just the same he followed Mrs. Chipmunk as she tiptoed through the door.

When the Wind Blew

The house was much larger than theirs and more elaborately furnished, but it seemed dark. If there were windows, they were shuttered up, and the only light came from the open window which was heavily shadowed with leaves. They could see little and were soon ready to go.

They were just going toward the door when a sudden gust of wind blew it shut and when Mr. Chipmunk tried to open it he found to his horror that it was locked. The catch had fallen and they were prisoners.

If it had been dark before in the squirrel's house, it was much darker now when the only light came in narrow slivers through the cracks. Mrs. Chipmunk began to cry.

"It's all my fault, dear," she admitted. "This will teach me to be less curious."

"I came here just as much as you did," said Mr. Chipmunk, leaning over in the dark to pat her heaving shoulder. "There must be something we can do."

But the only thing he found to do was to gnaw at the hinges of the front door. It was so thick that though he gnawed and gnawed and gnawed for many hours he had not got very far. At last Mrs. Chipmunk insisted that he should stop work to eat the one musty nut she had found on a shelf in the pantry.

"I don't understand it," she said. "You'd think there'd be something to eat in this great house."

A very small disagreeable voice from the ceiling remarked drily, "There is."

The voice was so faint that the chipmunks could hardly hear it.

"What's that?" asked Mr. Chipmunk.

"There is," repeated the small high voice.

"Do speak a little louder," said Mr. Chipmunk. "We can scarcely hear you."

A Hidden Cupboard

"Then listen harder," said the voice, more disagreeable but not at all louder than before. But after a minute it went on, "Everyone says that, and you couldn't believe how irritating it is."

"Excuse me," said Mrs. Chipmunk, "but didn't you say that there was something to eat?"

"Now you're talking sense and not personalities," said the voice. "Look behind the picture of the tree where Mr. Squirrel was born and you'll find a cupboard where he put his hoard before he went to visit his brother."

Sure enough, there was the hidden cupboard and there a fine larder of nuts but, hungry as they were, the chipmunks went to thank the owner of the voice before they sat down to their supper. They found on the ceiling a small wizened spider in a cap whom they could just make out in a single ray of light from a knot hole. She shook hands with one of her many small and hairy hands and introduced herself.

"I am Celia," she said, less acidly than usual, "and I live in the squirrel's house with my two sisters. They call me Celia because from a baby I have always preferred to live on the ceiling." And she went off into a thin cackle of laughter.

After they had thanked her, the chipmunks felt their way through the darkness toward the table where they had left some of the nuts. Something else seemed moving in the dark, too, and just as they were reaching out for the chairs, a match spurted and someone lighted a candle. There was another spider, even smaller than the first, with a bigger cap.

"Oh, thank you so much!" cried the chipmunks together.

"Thought you might as well have a light," said the second spider grumpily, as she put the candlestick on the table and quickly sidled back to the door, which she climbed in a jiffy to a crack where she could swing her legs out.

"What's your name?" asked Mr. Chipmunk.

"I'm Dora because I live on the door," said the second spider with a titter.

The Smallest Spider

Just as the chipmunks were finishing their supper, a third little voice spoke to them from somewhere below.

"When you get through I've something to tell you."

Now, by the candlelight, they could see a third spider, the smallest of all, watching them from a corner of the floor. She was so little that they hadn't noticed her in spite of her big cap which was the biggest of the three.

"What will you tell us?" asked Mr. Chipmunk eagerly.

"I said, 'When you get through,' didn't I?" asked the third spider in a voice that was like a trickle of vinegar.

The chipmunks hurried to finish the last nut and brush up the crumbs.

"We're all through now," said Mrs. Chipmunk politely.

"You'll find an extra key in the bean pot over there," said the littlest spider.

Sure enough, the key was there and opened the door beautifully. But eager as they were to be gone, the chipmunks stopped to be polite.

"To whom are we indebted, ma'am?" asked Mr. Chipmunk with old-fashioned courtesy.

"I'm Flora, and I live on the floor," said the littlest and sourest of the spiders. "And now be off so I can go to sleep in peace, and let this teach you to keep out of other people's houses"—and without waiting for their reply she closed her eyes and began to nod her head.

Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk looked at Celia, but she too seemed asleep in her high web, and so did Dora in her crack in the door, and now Flora was snoring a little high snore in her bed on the floor. They tiptoed out, and found that it was a fine golden sunset outside, very thrilling after the long dark day they had spent. But before they left, they brought back from their own sacks a basket of fine nuts to replace the ones they had eaten, and as they stood in the doorway they whispered a last thanks to the three nid-nodding spider-ladies who paid no attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk were glad to get to bed that night. Mr. Chipmunk's jaw was tired with the long hours of gnawing he had done. But for a while Mrs. Chipmunk couldn't get to sleep.

"I did sweep up the shavings you made trying to open the door, didn't I, dear?" she asked, and later said, "They weren't very pretty, but they certainly were kind." And then just as Mr. Chipmunk was going to sleep he heard her say, low as though to herself, "It may have been wrong to go into Mr. Squirrel's house, but I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Was Mrs. Chipmunk Peering Into the Door of a House: A Drawing by Maurice Day

Time On Your Hands

Peter Henlein was a clockmaker who lived in Germany over 400 years ago. He was a good workman, but happened one day to break the law and so was sent to prison.

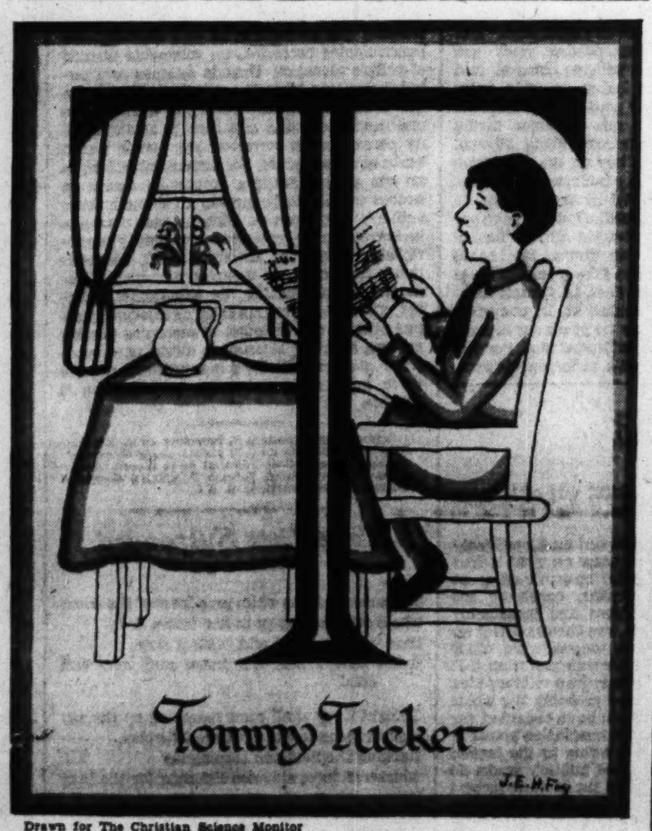
Sitting with his hands in his lap he thought of the many clocks he had made, for there were no machine-made clocks at that time, and he was a master of his craft.

And then his eyes happened to light on an egg. He looked at it and looked at it, and suddenly he thought, "Wouldn't it be fine if I could make a clock that size!"

So he asked the keeper of the prison if he could have his tools brought to him. The keeper gave his consent and the tools arrived.

When Peter was released on the fourth day, he carried away with him a clock the size of an egg, which was really a watch—the only watch in the world.

Later he made many others. If you happen to visit Cassel, Germany, and go to the museum there, you will be shown the "Egg of Nuremberg," the very watch that Henlein made in prison.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Tom Tucker

Little Tom Tucker,
Sings for his supper.
What shall we give him?
White bread and butter.

The Book a Queen Lost

(Founded on Fact)

By Mary F. Moore

"Two and a half inches high, and one and a half inches fat, is certainly small," said the little book to itself. "But I think I'm rather special," it added, looking at its silver binding, and listening to the crinkle of the paper in which it was being wrapped with such care.

"I am going somewhere," it whispered excitedly as it felt itself being carried away. "Perhaps it is the beginning of a big adventure!"

When the paper was taken off it found itself in a most gorgeous room.

"This is the book you ordered, Your Majesty," a gentleman was saying, bowing low and offering it to a sweet-faced lady.

"Majesty!" exclaimed the book. "That means a Queen," and it tried to bow, too.

In a few minutes it learned that the Queen was Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII of England, who reigned 400 years ago, and it made up a long speech about feeling honored to belong to her. But it was much too shy to utter a word of it.

It need not have felt shy, however, for the Queen loved her little book of devotions, and so did her stepchildren, Prince Edward and Princess Elizabeth, who would sometimes come to her room to hear her read from it.

Under the Floor

But there came an evening when the Queen had been reading very late, and had finally laid the book down on her knee and allowed her eyes to close sleepily.

There was a tiny rustle—a drop—and when the Queen opened her eyes again the book wasn't there.

She blinked as she peeped this way and that.

Then she saw a hole in the skirting board that the rats had gnawed away.

"It must be down there!" she exclaimed. "Tomorrow I will ask His Majesty if the workmen may take the floor up and rescue it."

But when the workmen came no little book could be found. There was only a tiny, scampery way that ran on and on to Ratholme.

"It would almost mean pulling down the royal palace to look further, said King Henry, "and that, my dear Catherine, I am afraid cannot be done."

So the Queen wiped a tear away and said, "Of course not." But she knew full well that nothing would ever take the little book's place in her affections.

And all the time the little book was lying under the floor wedged tightly in a dark corner.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear, what will the Queen do without me?" it said, and couldn't think of the answer. "But I mustn't cry," it added, "for that would spoil my pages. After all, the Queen knows everything in me by heart. I'd better go to sleep, and when I wake up perhaps I shall have been found."

A Banging and Knocking

But nobody looked in the dark corner, and for years and years it kept on going to sleep and waking up, and blowing the dust off itself, and scaring the mice away.

"I must have been here for 200 years at least!" it declared at last. But still nobody looked in the dark corner.

After another long period there came a rumbling, and banging, and knocking, and the little book exclaimed, "They are pulling the building down. Now I shall be found!"

Suddenly a shaft of sunlight poured into the hole, and there it lay, blinking and winking up at two workmen who were staring down at it.

"A bit of old stuff, Bill," said one of the men to the other. "I'll take it round to our Jim; he keeps a secondhand bookshop and will know what to do with it."

In no time the little book was sitting in a box with a number of other old volumes, one of which was a history book.

"Please," it asked timidly, "could you tell me the names of the kings that came after Henry VIII?"

"Of course," replied the history book, rattling them off with their dates and happenings.

"Stop! Stop!" begged the little book at last. "I'll remember better if you tell me it all in bits."

"Very well," answered the other kindly. "My list ends with George V."

A History Lesson

It was in the middle of a lesson one Saturday morning when a gentleman arrived and began to delve into the box. When he came to the little silver-bound book he became very excited, and then more and more excited.

"Why, I believe I have found something that has been lost for nearly 400 years!" he said.

"Yes, sir, you have," said the little book. "But I've done my best to keep clean and respectable, and I haven't let the rats and mice nibble me."

"So I see," replied the gentleman. Then he turned to the shopkeeper. "This book must be bought for the town of Kendal where Catherine Parr was born," he said. "I happen to live there, and I am particularly interested in the part it has played in history."

So the little book was put carefully on one side until Kendal sent the money to buy it. It rustled with amazement when it heard that the amount was £500 for, you see, when people in America heard about it they wanted to buy it, too, so it had become more and more valuable.

So once more the little book went on a journey, this time to Kendal, in Westmorland. But when it arrived at the Town Hall and saw the Mayor and Town Council, and a big crowd of people waiting to receive it, it nearly turned back.

"Oh, my!" it said, fluttering its pages. "And my silver binding hasn't been polished for centuries!"

But the people of Kendal didn't mind a bit about that. They took the little book to their hearts in much the same way as the Queen had done, and said a great many nice things about it.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Yellow Cat Was Playing With a Ball of String

Jonathan Junior Does Some Errands

Jonathan Junior and his three aunts, Aunt June, Aunt May, and Aunt April, were having breakfast when Aunt June said, "It is raining this morning."

"Yes, and today is Saturday," said Aunt May.

"I wanted to go to the village today to do an errand," said Aunt June.

"So did I," said Aunt May.

"I did, too," said Aunt April.

Jonathan Junior finished his breakfast and said, "I am big enough to do the errands. I will wear my raincoat and my rain hat and my rubbers, and go to the village for you."

Aunt June, Aunt May and Aunt April looked at one another. "Is Jonathan Junior really big enough to do the errands?" asked Aunt June.

"I wonder," said Aunt May.

"Let him try," said Aunt April.

After Breakfast

So after breakfast Jonathan Junior put on his raincoat and his rain hat and his rubbers, and Aunt June gave him a dollar to put in his pocket. "Please get me a pound of butter at the grocery store," said she.

"And please get me ten two-cent stamps at the post office," said Aunt May.

"And please get me a ball of green string at Mr. Brown's store," said Aunt April.

"And then," said Aunt June, "out of the money that is left you may spend ten cents for anything you like."

So Jonathan Junior skipped down the road in the rain until he came to the village.

He went to the grocery store and bought a pound of butter for Aunt June. He held it under his raincoat to keep it dry.

Next he went to the post office and bought ten two-cent stamps for Aunt May. He put them in his pocket to keep them dry.

Then he went to Mr. Brown's store. "I guess I will spend my ten cents next," he said to himself. He looked all around the store. Mr. Brown had some ten-cent toys and some ten-cent books. Jonathan Junior liked the little red toy automobile and he liked the box of crayons. But then he saw a book about trains.

"I would like to buy this book, Mr. Brown," said Jonathan Junior.

"All right, sir," said Mr. Brown. "Anything more?"

"Yes," said Jonathan Junior. "Aunt April would like—"

But then he stopped. He could not remember what he was to buy for Aunt April! "I don't remember what it was that she wanted," he said.

A Yellow Cat

"There, now, that's too bad," said Mr. Brown. "Was it a picture post card, maybe?"

"No," said Jonathan Junior. "It wasn't a picture post card."

"Perhaps it was a red and white checked apron," said Mr. Brown.

"No," said Jonathan Junior sadly. "It wasn't a red and white checked apron. So I guess I'll have to give you back the book about trains, Mr. Brown. I can't have it unless I remember all my errands."

Just then he saw Mr. Brown's yellow cat playing on the floor with a ball of string.

"Oh!" he said. "She wants a ball of green string!"

So Jonathan Junior was soon skipping home again in the rain, with all his errands done and with the book about trains held under his coat to keep it dry!

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Treasure Hunt: In the Sea

Find hidden object in each line

1. Fix the clasp on George's pin, please.
2. Either come to Pontiac or all the way.
3. It was Adolph I nominated for monitor.
4. Isn't that pattern of calico odd?
5. He receives only a dollar a year now.
6. We have only a bushel left for you.
7. I was with Flo under the elm tree.
8. Do put another Psalm on the program.
9. First urge on yourself to the top.
10. We can make the barn a clean place, too.

(Answers on this page next Monday)

New Moon

The new moon
Is a little silver boat,
Adrift,
On a sea
Of indigo blue.

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The Home Forum

And Here Mrs. Siddons Played—

BENEATH the gable of the stone market-house at Minchinhampton is carved the date 1698. Its raised figures surmount a time-warped board on which is still plainly set forth charges for the exhibition of live-stock in the market-place and for the hire of cubs—an old English provincial word for stalls. All whom it may concern are also notified by order of the house committee that no swings may be erected at fairs without permission of the Lord of the Manor.

On the wall facing the tall cross of the war memorial a stone has been engraved with the statement that the old market-house itself is now part of that memorial.

INTERMITTENTLY BETWEEN THESE seventeenth- and twentieth-century dates, the building, like many another of its kind, has some theatrical history. During the mid-years of the eighteenth century Minchinhampton was on the western circuit of the Kemble company of actors, who toured parts of Wales, and the shires of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester. Here in her youth appeared lovely Sarah Kemble, later to become the peerless Mrs. Siddons, greatest queen of the English stage, and to be portrayed by Sir Joshua Reynolds as "The Tragick Muse."

Those were the days when actors journeyed from town to village giving performances in halls and barns, but rarely in theaters, because few towns boasted a real playhouse. Family companies of unimpeachable respectability, such as the one headed by Sarah's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Kemble, might make their longer journeys by stage-coach, but short distances were usually walked, while costumes, properties and requirements for a fit-up stage were conveyed on handcarts. Nights were spent in poky wayside village or back-street inns. Before the evenings for which their play-bills announced performances, the leading actors and actresses waited on well-to-do townsfolk or the gentry of the countryside at their residences, and solicited their patronage and purchase of tickets for the entertainment.

Sarah Kemble became an actual member of her father's company at a very early age. Though the date of her first appearance is unknown, she had played the Princess Elizabeth in Havard's "Charles the First," and Ariel in "The Tempest" by the time she was eleven. The Kembles did not act their Shakespeare according to his works. They played versions garbled and tinkered by Garrick and Nahum Tate, or Dryden's adaptations. Their costumes were not of the period of the drama, but in the fashion of their own day, with a few additions, such as togas and cloaks, ruffs, helmets, sandals or riding-boots, in accordance with the character enacted. One pictures little Sarah as Ariel in a full-skirted frock, a wreath of flowers on her head, gilded cardboard wings fastened to her shoulders, tripping the boards with inimitable grace and singing her snatches of song in a sweet childish treble, already doing credit to her musical training.

WHETHER SHE APPEARED in the upper hall of the market-house at Minchinhampton in her very youthful parts, or only later when she had been promoted to juvenile leads at the age of about thirteen, I do not know. It was before she was seen at Cheltenham by David Garrick's scout for provincial talent, who reported so favorably on her to that renowned actor-manager that he engaged her for his season at Drury Lane in the winter of 1775. She was then twenty and Sarah Siddons, having married Mr. William Siddons, an actor who had been in her father's company, two years previously. But it was not so much of Sarah the actress, childish or mature, that I was thinking the other day as I followed the narrow main street of Minchinhampton till it widened out into the market-place. I thought of her as a small girl "walking under the drum." I pictured the Kemble company entering the town in style—as they entered every town and village on their circuit.

Up the street, practically unchanged since her day, I imagined little Sarah walking with dainty precision, conscious of the responsibility of her task, a drum placed on her head, leading the procession of players, the one immediately behind her beating a tattoo on the drum. On she marched, keeping the upper part of her body so steady that to this control was afterward attributed the celebrated dignity of her carriage, past the blocks of joined and neatly gabled cottages, the houses and shops all built to match in the native limestone, with stone-tiled roofs softly glowing from warm gray to buff in the golden light of the late afternoon. Arrived at their temporary theater they would cross the open, pillared lower hall of the market-house and ascend the wide stone stairs to the upper room, lit on either side by diamond-paned windows, and there unpack and prepare their effects and stage.

AS I GLANCED down from one of the windows, I almost thought I saw their old-time playbill on the wall below. It proved, however, to be a very modern placard announcing a subscription dance at two shillings a head, introducing a conductor and band from Swindon and also a popular vocalist.

Turning away from the market-house I thought, despite all the changes and widening of borders due to the machine age, this old building still retains something of its character as a center for the communal society of the town and neighborhood.

K. J. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Marc Vaux

INN AT SYRACUSE: *An Oil Painting by Luigi Corbellini*

DELIGHTFUL are the works of Luigi Corbellini, a young Italian painter whom Paris has adopted and who in gratitude gives to Paris of his joyous art.

The artist makes annual visits to the country of his birth and sometimes, as this autumn, he travels even farther in quest of new material and new ideas. He has just returned with a harvest of beautiful pictures, painted in Greece, Dalmatia, Turkey and Sicily. Exhibited in the Barreiro Gallery, one was bought the first day for the Jeu de Paume, the National Museum of Contemporary Foreign Schools.

Corbellini's pictures please alike art collectors, amateurs and connoisseurs. They were referred to by one critic at this exhibition as "les blondes toiles de Corbellini"; and blond or golden they are, with that spontaneity, charm and youth which he possesses in such abundance.

This wayside Sicilian inn at Syracuse, with its delicate colors of pink, blue and white, its terrace protected by the climbing vines and beautiful trees, invites the passers-by to its refreshing shade. One feels the soft air and the freedom of the open spaces on either side of this old building, backed up against the still older barn with the windows hardly more than loopholes.

The Wild Horses

THEN down the canyon's side between the boulders
The wild herd came—behind that golden one
With mane adrift like cloud about his shoulders
The Indians call the Stallion of the Sun!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

A Cottage Come True

EACH year, when the days began to lengthen in the spring, and the flowers to show their heads above the earth; through the summer, when the long hours of daylight seemed wasted in town and I knew that somewhere the hay was scenting the air, I used to yearn for a cottage in the country. During autumn and winter the cottage was not forgotten, but perhaps it was less necessary. Yet, first and last, many were the cottages in the air that I built or adapted to suit my purposes.

SUCH WAS THE old farmhouse in Somerset, high on the slopes of Exmoor. It was deserted when we found it—abandoned because too remote even for a farm laborer to live in. Jackdaws had nested in the chimneys, the window-panes were broken, magnificent specimens of hart's tongue fern had grown through the stone floor of what had probably been the dairy. Roses in the garden still struggled to bloom among the choking nettles. But what a place to retreat to, with the red deer wandering wild all around and the kestrels hovering over the moor!

I remade that lonely farmhouse into the cosiest little home; but was quite unable to cope with the road up to it, never succeeding in making that two miles of stony, steep track into anything that a car could negotiate. Yes, I knew that it could not be reached from London after a day's work, and it was too far for more than an occasional long week end; but then, as my cottage, it was never more than a dream.

SOMETIMES I THOUGHT I would find a barn somewhere, make it warm and draught proof, and build a big fireplace at one end. The kitchen would be built outside and the bedrooms—for I must have more than one, so that my friends could share my joys—would be in the top half of one end of the barn, part of the big main room going right to the rafters above, and the other part under the bedrooms. My barn was to be in a corner of a field, with a wood on one side where the owls would hoot at night, where hazel and honeysuckle would flourish.

Because I love the wild hills of the north, another of my dream cottages was perched on a mountainside in Westmorland with a wide view over Windermere. Since I knew this cottage well, there was no reconstruction to be done; but it was fun to plan how I should furnish it and to wonder which of my friends would come so far to visit me.

Then, in the spring, a real cottage materialized. An advertisement of a "cottage in an orchard" attracted me; at once I thought of apple trees in blossom and chaffinches nesting in the boughs. But, when I saw it, I found that other houses had been built in the orchard, too; that there was a row of villas across the road, so I knew it was not for me.

NOW AT LAST my cottage has come. I did not think it was what I wanted, for it was different to anything I had imagined; and yet, somehow, there seemed no alternative but to take it. The leaves of a cherry orchard across the way were beginning to flame crimson and gold; and I knew that, when those leaves had fallen, through the bare branches I should see the wooded hillside beyond. The gravel road that passed the house had no hedges, but was bordered with wide stretches of grass on which grew clumps of tangled bramble and wild rose bushes.

The garden, like the house, was tiny—far too small, I thought, until I came to dig it up and plant it, when I realized that anything larger would have had to be neglected in parts. What fun to think that, when next spring comes, the flowers will be my own, each one put in by me just where I thought I should like it to be!

There are only three rooms and a scullery in my cottage, but it is ample; in fact, anything more would be superfluous! There is room enough to sleep and to work, room too for my friends to come and stay; and it is less than thirty miles from London. The leaves fell from the cherry trees some weeks ago and even the beech trees are almost bare. Before five o'clock it is dark and the long cosy evenings by the fire, with no sound except an occasional passing car, are as much an inducement to come to the cottage as the summer evening could ever be. It is different from any of my dream cottages, but so much more suited to my needs than they would have been.

F. R.

Taking the Sky for Granted

EVERYWHERE through this country is found the same easy courteous charm. The little phrase *"à votre service"* becomes much more than a phrase where everybody is willing to go out of his way to direct you.

Also, that first day at Toulon there was the sun: the indubitable southern sun, helping to give that tall frontage of houses facing on to the basin their patina of gold—that gloss, or sheen, which is enhanced by the southern talent for the use of colour. Paris and all Northern France rigidly exclude this: but here in Toulon they could pick a green paint which even at its newest chimed in with blue sky.

At that time I was taking the blue sky for granted. To see the sun, to sit in the sun, I had come south; and there was the sun looking as if it would shine forever. My projects were for the country; but there seemed time enough to explore Toulon first, and next day I made out a little beyond its suburbs to La Garde. . . .

I pushed off then towards a pinnacled ridge which lay between La Garde and the main mountain mass; along the road celandines in the ditch were as big as clock-faces, and the sun blazed on them and me. At the ridge a path turned off through the pines, and on the edge of it, among rosemary and lavender mingling with heather, I threw myself down and slept in the sun that afternoon of mid-February. If there is any more delightful way of knowing that you have got abroad, I shall be glad to try it.

Sleep left me, and I followed on till suddenly at the top of the ridge I came on what looked like a vast concrete water reservoir of great depth—but empty. Reflection convinced me that it was a gun position: and presumably while the fort of Coudon, two thousand feet up in the skies, was giving tongue, some other monster might bark in concealment from this lower plane. Or again, it may be a military idea now wholly exploded: and probably the whole surroundings of Toulon can be so classified, for the place is fortified at all imaginable points in all imaginable ways. Yet owing to the broken nature of the ground these military works do not disfigure: they add to the picturesqueness of the place. A party of Boy Scouts manoeuvring through the pines and brushwood here completed what Stevenson calls somewhere "the innuendo of the scene."

And all about this mysterious building were slopes deep in Mediterranean heath and all the spikey shining undergrowth that I had seen before in Morocco, but nowhere else in the world. No wonder the Moors felt at home here. And, on the other hand, no wonder France feels in the African of North Africa at least a possible Frenchman.—From "In Praise of France," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME travelers who were spending the night in the mountains at a little wayside inn were wakened suddenly by a violent thunderstorm. While the lightning flashed across the dark mountains, the thunder rolled, and the flimsy little building rocked in the wind, one of the travelers recalled some of the promises of safety which are recorded in the Bible. Many of these promises had been illumined for her through the teachings of Christian Science, and many times they had been tested and proven true.

She thought of the parable told by Christ Jesus about the man who built his house upon the rock, and "the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it." She knew that her confidence in the ever-presence of divine Love was built on such a rock, and that there was nothing to fear. Like a song in the night there came to her thought the beautiful words of Isaiah (43:2): "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." And so through the roaring of the tempest this traveler experienced rest and peace, and a sure sense of the protecting presence and power of divine Love.

One of the greatest longings of the human heart is for safety, and human ingenuity devises many ways and means for protecting life and property. These may fail, but the knowledge that is gained through the spiritual understanding of God as infinite, unchanging Love enables one to face any adverse circumstance with the assurance of perfect safety. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 514), "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless." Human experiences may come to us which seem as full of danger as the lions' den did to Daniel's persecutors; but the spiritual understanding of Love's control over any adverse circumstance is available to us today, as it was to Daniel and also to Paul when he escaped from the shipwreck on the island of Melita. Such understanding is gained through the realization and demonstration of the spiritual facts of divine Science, the facts of God's allness, and of man's relationship to Him. Christian Science reveals that man is the image and likeness of God and cannot be separated from God, good, for a single instant. Therefore, man is never at the mercy of accident, contagion, hate, malice, decrepitude, or any other false belief.

It is a very common human experience for parents and others who have children and young people in their care to be anxious and fearful, not only for their physical, but for their moral safety. A mother may fear for her little ones, going to and from school, or she may be anxious and troubled about the older ones, away from home, who may be exposed to various temptations. There are certain human precautions dictated by wisdom, not by fear, which should not be neglected; but the true mental precaution is to rid one's thought of fear, and to realize steadfastly and confidently that all of God's children are under the protection of divine Love, and that Love is everywhere. Through the study of Christian Science, many formerly anxious parents have been able to overcome worry and anxiety, and have found strength and comfort in the following words from a poem by Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 389):

"His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

Anxious troubled thoughts never protect our dear ones. Tears and human planning may fail to turn the wayward feet homeward again. But we can help each loved one by thinking right thoughts about him, by learning more and more each day of the divine Love that cares for all, and by patient, steadfast faith in the omnipotence of God, good.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This armor of right thinking needs to be buckled on daily, not just when danger threatens. When we are faced with a difficult situation, it is not only what we are thinking at the time which helps us, but the cumulative right thinking which we have achieved up to that point. Good thoughts are not just a passive acceptance of spiritual facts; they express the active, progressive understanding of God which demands the overcoming of material beliefs which are unlike Him, beliefs of fear, of human policy, self-will, selfish desire. Such false beliefs cannot control our thinking and dictate our way of living, if we are alert to recognize them as unreal and as no part of the divine intelligence, which is reflected by man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Seguridad

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ALGUNAS viajeros que estaban pasando la noche en la sierra, en una pequeña posada al lado del camino, fueron despertados de pronto por una violenta tempestad. Mientras los relámpagos destellaban a través de las montañas obscuras, los truenos resonaban y la casita ligera parecía mecerse ante la furia del viento, uno de los viajeros recordó algunas de las promesas de seguridad que se encuentran en la Biblia. Muchas de estas promesas le habían sido aclaradas por medio de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, y muchas veces habían sido probadas como verdades.

Pensó en la parábola relatada por Cristo Jesús acerca del hombre que edificó su casa sobre la roca, y "el río dió con ímpetu contra aquella casa, y no la pudo mover". Sabía que su confianza en la omnipresencia del Amor divino estaba edificada sobre una roca tal, y que no había nada que temer. Como una canción en la noche le vinieron de pronto las palabras hermosas de Isaías (43:2): "Cuando pasares por las aguas, estaré yo contigo, y si por los ríos, no te anegarán; cuando anduvieres por en medio del fuego, no te quemarás, ni la llama arderá en ti." Y así, a través de los rugidos de la tormenta, este viajero experimentó tranquilidad y paz, y completa seguridad de la presencia y del poder protector del Amor divino.

Uno de los anhelos mayores del corazón humano es el de encontrar seguridad, y la ingeniosidad humana inventa muchos designios para proteger la vida y la propiedad. Estos tal vez pueden fallar, pero el conocimiento que se haya ganado mediante la comprensión espiritual de Dios como Amor infinito e inmutable, le capacita a uno para hacer frente a cualquier circunstancia adversa con la certidumbre de perfecta seguridad. En la página 514 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Entendiendo el dominio que el Amor tenía sobre todos, Daniel se sentía seguro en el foso de los leones, y Pablo probó que la víbora era inofensiva." Experiencias humanas nos pueden venir que parezcan tan llenas de peligros como el foso de los leones debe de haber parecido a los perseguidores de Daniel; pero el entendimiento espiritual del dominio que el Amor divino ejerce sobre cualquier circunstancia adversa está al alcance nuestro hoy en día, lo mismo que antaño al de Daniel, y también al de Pablo, cuando este se escapó del naufragio cerca de la isla de Melita. Tal entendimiento se gana por la realización y demostración de los hechos espirituales de la Ciencia divina, los hechos acerca de la totalidad de Dios y acerca de la relación del hombre con Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana revela que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, y que no puede ser separado por un solo instante de Dios, el bien. Por eso, el hombre no está nunca a la merced de accidentes, contagio, odio, malicia, decrepitud, ni de cualquier otra forma de creencia errónea.

Es una experiencia bastante frecuente para padres y otros que tienen niños y jóvenes a su cuidado, el estar preocupados por su seguridad, —no solamente la seguridad física, sino también la moral. Una madre puede estar intranquila por sus pequeños que tienen que ir a la escuela, y puede estar llena de preocupaciones y temores por sus hijos mayores que ya han dejado el hogar y tal vez estén expuestos a las varias tentaciones del mundo. Hay ciertas precauciones humanas que la prudencia demanda, no el temor, y que no debieran desdeñarse; pero la verdadera precaución mental es deshacer el pensamiento del temor, y comprender tranquila y confiadamente que todos los hijos de Dios están bajo la protección del Amor divino, y que el Amor está en todas partes. Por el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, muchos padres que antes estaban llenos de temor por sus hijos, se han podido elevar por encima de la preocupación y del temor, y han encontrado fuerza y consuelo en las palabras siguientes de una poesía de Mary Baker Eddy que se encuentra en la página 389 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS):

"Su alta morada está aquí y cerca
Su brazo me ciñe a mí y a los míos y a todos."

Los pensamientos intranquilos y preocupados nunca protegen a nuestros queridos. Las lágrimas y los proyectos humanos tal vez no logren volver los pies errantes al hogar. Pero podemos ayudar a los que amamos, albergando pensamientos correctos acerca de ellos, aprendiendo cada día algo más acerca del Amor divino que nos cuida a todos, y cultivando una fe paciente y constante en la omnipotencia de Dios, el bien.

En la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DEL CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Los buenos pensamientos son una armadura impenetrable; revestidos de ella, estaréis completamente escudados contra los ataques del error de toda clase. Y no sólo estaréis en salvo vosotros mismos, sino que también se beneficiarán todos aquellos en quienes pensáis." Cada día tenemos que revestirnos de esta armadura de pensamientos correctos, no solamente cuando el peligro amenaza. Cuando estamos confrontados por una situación difícil, no es sólo lo que estamos pensando en aquel momento, lo que nos ayuda, sino más bien la acumulación de pensamientos correctos que hemos tenido hasta aquel momento. Los pensamientos buenos no son meramente una aceptación pasiva de hechos espirituales; expresan un entendimiento activo y progresivo de Dios, lo cual demanda la corrección de creencias erróneas y materialistas que no se asemejan a El, creencias llenas de temor, de métodos meramente humanos, de obstinación, de intenciones egoístas. Creencias erróneas tales no pueden dominar nuestro pensamiento, ni dictarnos nuestra manera de vivir, si estamos alerta para reconocer que son ficticias y que no forman parte de la inteligencia divina que se refleja en el hombre.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Time Lies Suspended

HERE sweeps the white proudness of the snow.
The earth sleeps easy in her frozen bed;
time lies suspended and the last slow
flakes have fallen over house and trees and shed.

Tonight there shall come marching up the sky
a silver moon to watch the rabbits play,
tracking the field and turning sly
whiskered faces sidewise listening for the bray

Of hunting hounds. Not knowing that the land
was posted many months before
against the dog and gun and man.

Time lies suspended. We care not now
if Spring should find us ever. Regard this crystal
air shifting branches, letting fall an overweight of white
lancing the dusk—
lancing the dusk with light!

JOHN RITCHEY

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Japanese Balk Plans to Slice Cotton Export

Conference With Americans at Osaka Appears to Prove Fruitless

Viewpoints Clash

Japanese Think Purchases of U. S. Raw Cotton Entitles Them to Goods Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 18 — The American and Japanese businessmen-diplomats who have been meeting here in an effort to adjust the differences that have arisen over the heightened volume of Japanese textile exports to the United States seemed to be rather far apart in their views today as an agreeable basis for compromise failed to assert itself. The American delegation still clung to hopes that the current meeting would not end in a deadlock.

Finding that long hours at the conference table were not yielding constructive results, the American delegation asked for a day's recess today. They are resting and discussing among themselves possible ways to end the deadlock.

The Japanese Viewpoint

The central facts of the present situation appear to be that Japanese cotton spinners are convinced their huge purchases of American raw cotton—850,000,000 pounds in 1935—entitle them to more or less free access to the American market for finished cotton goods. They emphatically denounce American tariff walls which under the Hawley-Smoot tariff President Roosevelt has increased materially. And to the consternation of the Japanese, further increases in the tariff wall have been threatened. This tariff item has proved to be the most effective lever the Americans have found for making their points weigh in the negotiations.

Point Out Differences

The American delegation, headed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has pointed out to the Japanese cotton spinners, led by Otokichi Shoji, that while American cotton goods makers are sympathetic to the welfare of cotton growers their interests do not exactly parallel in all things.

Dr. Murchison has insisted that it is unfair for the Japanese to balance raw cotton purchases of great value against exports of finished goods of lesser value. He has pointed out that two entirely separate sections of Americans are affected by the raw cotton purchases and the finished goods exports, but the Japanese firmly reply that they buy more from Americans than they sell and ask what is wrong with that picture.

Had Been Encouraged

The Americans came to Osaka with hopes, it now appears, of obtaining promises from the Japanese to restrict their exports to the United States to the 1935 volume. They had been encouraged in this hope by the apparent eagerness of Japanese envoys to remove any factor of friction existing between the two nations.

Although the volume of Japanese imports in the United States is but a fraction of the total produced and consumed in that country, it has been repeatedly stressed here that the Americans are chiefly concerned over the rate these Japanese imports have been increasing, multiplying some 800 times during the past few years.

An Unsettling Factor

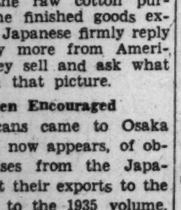
It is the opinion of some observers that the wide publicity given in the New England and southern press to the question of Japanese competition has been an unsettling factor in the cordial relations between the two nations and it is concluded that doubtless the two governments would be glad to see the problem satisfactorily solved.

Efforts of diplomats of the countries to reach an agreement have availed little, so with the sanction of the two governments, and, indeed, with something of a hint that the groundwork for a mutually agreeable compromise had already been

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and not quite so warm tonight, probably becoming fair, much colder Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's; below freezing during Tuesday night; moderate southerly winds, shifting to west and northwest.

New England States: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds, and mostly overcast weather tonight; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	40	Minneapolis	-10	-10
Bermuda	80	64	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	24	24	New York	50	46
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	64	48
Helena	8	4	Philadelphia	52	44
Jacksonville	68	66	St. Louis	36	26
Kansas City	12	12	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	62	42	Washington	52	36
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 18.
B—Minimum, Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:18 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 3:48 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light: all vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

N. E. Power Association Plans to Spend Millions

Boston News Today

N. E. Power Budget Set at $7,500,000

A 1937 construction budget of about $7,500,000 for New England Power Association subsidiaries was announced today by Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board. This figure is 50 per cent larger than that for 1936 and more than twice the 1935 appropriation.

Estimated 1937 plant expenditures on electrical properties reach a total of approximately $6,500,000 Mr. Comerford states, and the improvements and extensions made during this year will be spread all through the territory served by the system. The principal construction work will be in the transmission, distribution and utilization field.

Last year's tentative actual construction cost is placed at about $5,000,000—which is within one per cent of the estimate made at the beginning of the year.

For 1935 the figure was $3,619,000.

Hockey Sticks In Bermuda? Ha! Ha!

After an understandably futile jaunt to Bermuda, seven brand new hockey sticks passed through Boston today on the Canadian Steamship liner, Lady Nelson, on their way back to an unnamed practical joker at the Royal Canadian Barracks, Halifax.

The sticks, which have now toured the West Indies, were sent down recently aboard the H. M. C. S. Saguerney. Canadian Steamship officials presume that the unappreciative consignee is now returning them. To complete the cycle, a shipment of sun suits to Halifax would seem to be in order.

Security Board Official Named

The appointment of Dr. Robert S. Quinby of Watertown as regional representative of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation was announced today by John Pearson, New England Regional Director of the Social Security Board. As representative in this district with headquarters at 120 Boylston street, Dr. Quimby will deal with the six state agencies administering unemployment laws in New England.

For several years Dr. Quinby has served the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown in many capacities which have given him training in the relations between employees and employers. He is a native of Sandwich, N. H., and in 1933 served as director of the National Unemployment Service in the U. S. Department of Labor.

Peace Campaign Speakers Listed

More than 80 local women's clubs, schools, churches, colleges, settlement houses and service clubs have requested the office of the Greater Boston Peace Campaign to supply them with speakers, since the Emergency Peace Campaign's mass meeting in Tremont Temple last Tuesday, according to officials of the campaign.

Among the speakers who have offered to comply with these requests are Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of the Harvard Divinity School; the Rev. J. Lester Hankins, New England director of the Emergency Peace Campaign; Dr. Rupert Emerson of Harvard; the Rev. E. T. Toot, former executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches; Roland Hall Sharp of The Christian Science Monitor; Prof. Theodore Smith of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others.

British Trade Official Arrives

Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, arrived today from England with the declaration "that there is room enough in Chinese trade for Japan, Great Britain and the United States without conflict."

The British cabinet member, in America to help Anglo-American trade, denied he was here to negotiate for a reciprocal trade agreement.

Mr. Runciman and the war debts: Page One

Fitzgerald There; Also, the Statue

At least one citizen of Boston knows that yesterday was the 231st anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, and is familiar with the main features of "Poor Richard's" career.

Rising bright and early this morning John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, gathered appropriate volumes, made notes like any conscientious schoolboy, and after some time prepared a satisfactory speech to give to representatives of the rising generation who were expected to gather with him at 10 a. m. in front of Franklin's statue on City Hall Plaza.

The hour came and Mr. Fitzgerald stepped out—speech in one hand and wreath in the other—to the City Hall steps. There should have been cries of acclaim from many infant throats—but instead silence reigned. The only other figure present was Benjamin Franklin's statue itself—which couldn't move in out of the rain as the school children had been directed to do.

Since they were obviously still in their respective classrooms Mr. Fitzgerald, with a suspicion of a sigh, abandoned the idea of an oratorical tribute and contented himself with laying the floral one at Franklin's feet.

Move to Unseat Stanton Started

A move to unseat Senator George W. Stanton, Democrat, of Fitchburg, was started today before the Special Senate Election Committee by Edward H. Nutting, Republican, of Leominster, who was defeated for re-election by the narrow margin of five votes on a recount. On first election returns he had apparently won over Mr. Stanton by 23 votes.

The committee, which is made up of three Republicans and two Democrats, decided to leave on Wednesday morning for a two-day visit to the three cities and eight towns comprising the third Worcester district, in which Senator Stanton defeated Mr. Nutting. The former has protested 100 ballots and the latter 23. All will be examined.

Should the Nutting plea be granted, the Republican majority in the Senate would be increased to 27 to 13.

Frank G. Volpe, counsel for Mr. Nutting, in opening his remarks proposed that the committee inspect a batch of ballots which had been protested. "After seeing these ballots," he declared, "I beleve it will not be necessary to hear any further evidence."

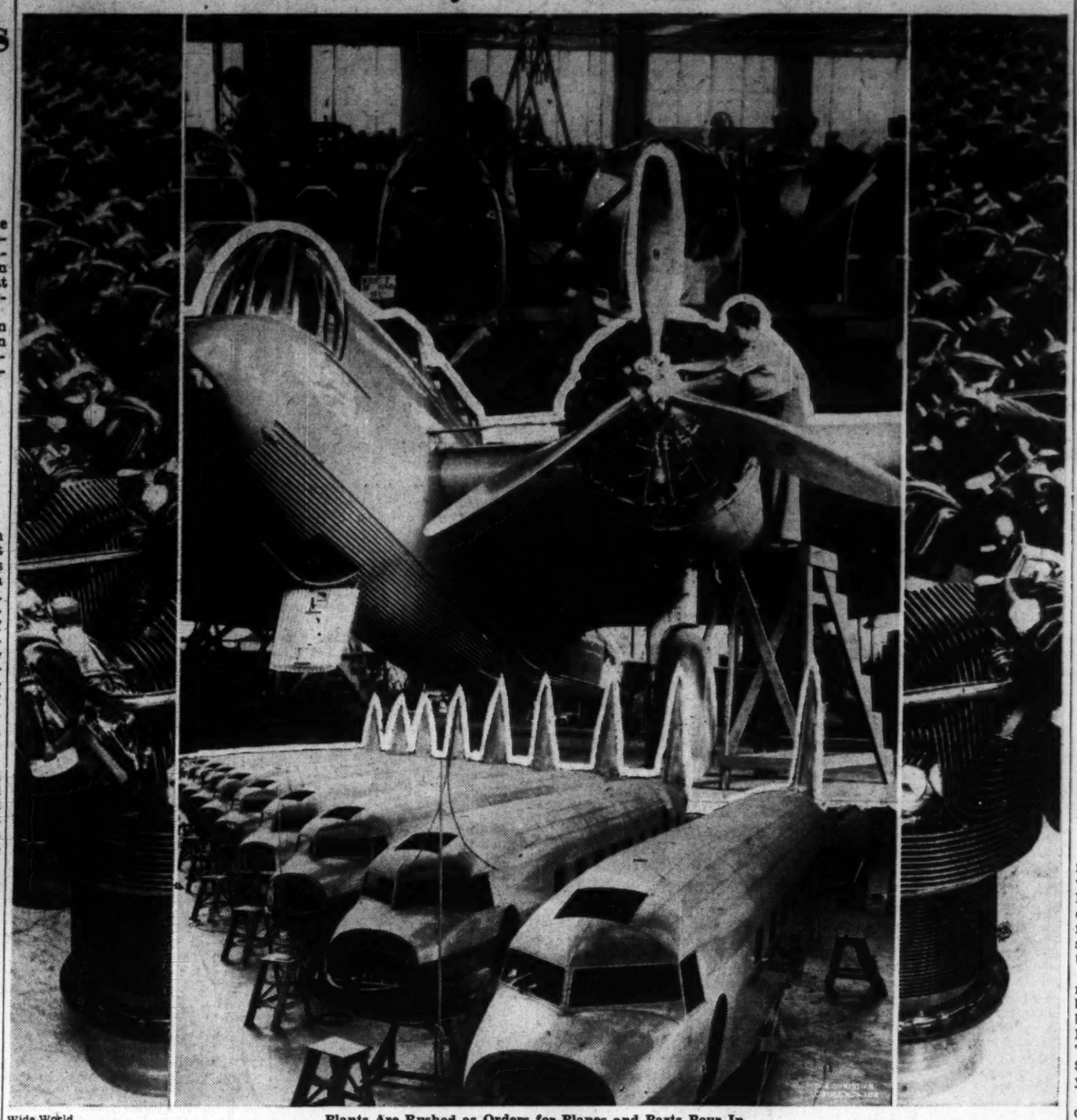
Maynard Leaves For Washington

Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston Joseph A. Maynard left today for Washington to attend President Roosevelt's inauguration and inaugural ball, to which he and Mrs. Maynard have special invitations. While in Washington, Mr. Maynard said, he would have several interviews with the President and government officials.

Before he left, Collector Maynard declared that the President's Birthday Ball Committee in Boston, of which he is chairman, has enrolled several volunteer workers among Massachusetts colleges for the sale of tickets to the event. The ball takes place on Jan. 30.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

No Assembly Line Yet for Planes



Wide World — Plants Are Rushed as Orders for Planes and Parts Pour In

New England a Busy Factor in Aviation

Massachusetts Improves 16 Airports and Will Enlarge Others

Survey Is Made

Recognizing that ground facilities lag far behind the development of aircraft, the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics has made substantial progress in remedying this situation, it is shown in its report submitted today to Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Through the committee's expenditure of $2,501.31—half the sum allotted to it—about $6,000,000 of WPA funds have been earmarked for its objectives and airport facilities of 16 Massachusetts towns have already been improved. In many cases the new "flight strips" or roadside airports, have been developed.

Another kind of "ground work" was also recommended in the report. The committee stressed the need of an elementary course in aeronautics to be given in high schools.

Its Chief Achievement

Perhaps the main achievement of the Committee on Aeronautics during its past fiscal year, which ended Nov. 30, was the signing of a 50-year lease between the War Department and the City of Boston for the use of Governor's Island as a part of the future airport area and also as a location for a portion of a "blind landing" system for airplanes.

Established by Governor Curley on Sept. 7, 1935, to co-ordinate all

Did Wrights Fly First?

Was Gustave Whitehead, a night watchman, the first to fly? Or was it, after all, the Wright Brothers?

Dr. John B. Crane, of Harvard, now writing a history of aviation, wants this question settled to make his record authentic.

Today he asked that a group of aviation experts be named and financed by Congress to settle his question.

For months Dr. Crane has been conducting an investigation of his own. At Bridgeport, Conn., the professor has received sworn testimony from several persons who declare they witnessed Mr. Whitehead "make flights along the streets" in the early 1900's.

"An engineer now with the Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit," the Professor said, "testified he had personally witnessed a one and a half mile airplane flight made by Mr. Whitehead Aug. 14, 1901."

This was two years before the flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903.

Dr. Crane has in his possession a photostatic copy of the Bridgeport Herald of Sunday, Aug. 18, 1901, telling of the flight to which the engineer testified. The story related that Mr. Whitehead flew about 10 minutes at an altitude of 40 to 50 feet in the early morning hours and landed safely.

The paper described the plane, with a 20 horsepower motor, as resembling a hat with wings of bamboo covered with muslin and a tail for regulating ascent and descent.

Airplane Motor Plants and Allied Industries Are Rushed

Orders Pour In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18—The aircraft manufacturing boom, spurred by the re-equipment programs of the domestic transport operators and the large military orders from the government services here and abroad, is reflected in New England, which, as an area of skilled workers, mans many of the allied industries.

Hundreds of square feet of factory floor in the Pratt and Whitney plant here, makers of aircraft engines, filled with completed engines or stacked with shiny parts, typify the nation-wide production drive. This New England company is rushed, since aircraft engines are to a great degree skilled handwork, which proceeds at a slower rate than machine work. Typical of many orders which this company has is one to supply 794 engines during the coming year to the United States Navy.

Allied Company Also Busy

In the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company, an allied concern under the same roof, skilled workmen are busily applying gauges and hand-operated grinding wheels to aluminum bars which will emerge as the shining whirling assemblies that drive aircraft through the skies.

Other Connecticut firms are supplying forgings, buckles and strap ties, ball bearings, thermos bottles, hinges and aluminum fixtures. From Rhode Island comes webbing and from Massachusetts gears, used in commercial and military transport planes.

Outside New England, from Balti-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Legislators Face Major Issues In Bay State Bills

With the bill-filing deadline passed and 1937 legislative proposals presented for action, the Massachusetts House and Senate were ready today to plunge into serious work in an effort to end their labors by June 1.

Hopes for early prorogation are strong inasmuch as a reasonable amount of co-operation is expected between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Republican-controlled Legislature. But before the Massachusetts General Court, one of only five legislatures to meet annually, prorogues it must settle several minor issues presented by its 240 representatives and 40 senators.

Social security looms as one of the chief issues of the session. The unemployment insurance law under which payments have already started has been subjected to severe criticism from one of the Unemployment Compensation Commission members. This criticism may result in legislation to develop greater efficiency.

Jobless Pension Bills

Rep. Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "whip" in the House, has filed several unemployment insurance bills, including one to simplify the bookkeeping system to cut the cost as much as 75 per cent. Another would extend the provisions of the law to include establishments which employ one or more persons. The law now applies only to plants hiring eight or more. Furthermore, the law would also apply to those earning up to $3000. The present law extends only to those earning $2500 or less. Should those proposals be adopted 300,000 to 450,000 more persons would come under the act.

Also under the social security

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Sales Tax Held Losing Ground In Maine Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 18 — There seems to be an impression among State House observers here that the abundant suggestions for new forms of taxation originate in the desire of some legislators to divert attention from the general sales tax and income tax proposals, undesirable to many.

In the face of heavy revenue demands, a feeling a few weeks ago that Maine was in for a sales tax

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Massachusetts Milk Cabinet Named To Untangle the Complex Situation

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appointed an unpaid "milk cabinet" of eight members as his first step to keep his campaign promise of seeking a solution to turbulent milk problems that have threatened the local industry for months with ruinous price wars.

The cabinet was selected from a broad field of authorities on the milk situation ranging from dealers to farmers and restaurant owners. Chairman William Casey of Spencer, former member of the Legislature, announced the membership of the cabinet as follows:

Elmer W. Fish of Lunenburg, owner of a large dairy farm; John M. Whouley of Cambridge, a major on the Governor's staff and head of the Massachusetts State Restaurant Association; Anthony Y. Kozlowsky, a milk distributor in Arlington; Charles E. Shepard of Warren; A. Glen Sims of Belmont; Herman M. Bates of Reading and Joseph C. Cort, Massachusetts Milk Administrator.

Chairman Casey is himself owner of the Highland Dairy Farm of Spencer and has a long record as a successful breeder of cattle.

The Governor's action in appointing a milk cabinet is unprecedented in the State.

Governor Hurley believed the operations of the Milk Control Board were too costly, that it should function with 35 members, instead of 52, and have as members persons who are thoroughly familiar with the milk industry and its problems. One of the charges of farmers has been that the board members were inadequately versed in their duties.

The Governor's action is believed to be the outcome of a vigorous protest made recently to former Governor Curley by the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association against using the Milk Control Board as a "political football." At that time the association charged Curley appointees to the board, including Chairman George Shattuck, with having lost the confidence of the farmers.

N. E. Fisheries Are Preparing For Boom Year

Expect Freight Rate Cut to Mid West Will Be Big Selling Point

More Ships Added

New Rates Enable Atlantic Fish Interests to Meet Pacific Competition

With meat prices promising to go up and freight rates on fish shipped to the Midwest coming down $40 a carload, Jan. 25, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, New England's famous fish industry today foresaw an era of expanding markets and rising profits.

Western markets are expected to absorb some 10,000,000 more pounds of New England seafoods this year. Last year the Midwest took 50,000,000 pounds of frozen fish from creaking trawlers pulling in at the Fish Pier in Boston, according to E. C. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association. Had the new freight rates been effective in 1936, he said, the local industry would have saved $100,000.

Ordinarily, the owners of Boston's trawlers which alone represent an investment of $50,000,000, have had to compete for western trade against low meat prices and high freight rates. As a result, the volume of western trade has shown little increase.

Enlarge Fishing Fleets

With the combination of lower freight rates and higher meat prices working together in favor of the New England industry, this year, fish dealers have enlarged their fishing fleets preparatory to the "biggest season in the history of the industry."

Wooden draggers, seiners and gill netters have also been contracted for by the fish men, starting a mild boom in private shipyards along the New England coast, it is reported. The trawlers alone have turned $2,000,000 into the coffers of the shipyards.

Commenting on the freight rate reductions Mr. Cooley declared that freight rates were originally fixed for fish on a basis of "desirability to handle." In other words, the cumbersome system of packing in ice, usually in large wooden boxes or barrels sent on their way, with water dripping out as the ice melted, made shipments less desirable to the rail men.

Not So Bad, Now

"But modern packaging, new methods of freezing and preparation of fish," said Mr Cooley, "have eliminated objectionable features of handling fish as an item of freight."

"So now arguments of railroads that higher rates were warranted for shipping fish because of odors and awkwardness in handling no longer apply."

Even with the reductions, the rates for fish shipments will be higher than for dairy products or fresh meat, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided.

The lower cost of shipping fish will open markets that otherwise would be stiffly competed for by meats and other foods at previous railroad rates, and at a time when meats are expected to cost substantially more than at present, local fish men assert.

Benefits Widespread

Beneficial results will be far reaching, extending into the allied industries as well as the commercial fisheries, it was pointed out.

"For every pound of fillets shipped out of Boston, allied industries supply from three to five cents' worth of paper, salt, boxes and other supplies. Employment is given to about 25,000 persons in the fishing industry of New England and fully as many more in the allied industries," declared Mr. Cooley.

"All will benefit by any increase in production and shipment of fish. In 1936, 100,000,000 pounds of fillets were cut at Boston. The 1937 figure promises to be considerably higher."

See Help in Meat Situation

Opportunity for greater consumption of seafood is seen by the local trade in the meat situation, due to the drought last summer.

The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the drought materially reduced the yields of feed grains, hay crops and pastures, forcing large numbers of "unfinished livestock" to market and increasing the supply of meat available for consumption during the fall and early winter. But meats are likely to be "relatively scarce next spring and early summer."

Window-Closing Industry Is Hit By Warm Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRE, Vt., Jan. 18—Ski instructors and winter sports hotels are not alone in their concern because of the unseasonably warm weather so far this winter. The early morning "window closing industry" at Goddard Junior College also feels the pinch.

As long as zero temperatures were in the offing, many students were willing enough to pay two of their enterprising fellows to come into their rooms at 6 a. m. and close the windows in plenty of time for the interior atmosphere to warm up comfortably before the rising bell rang. The charge is five cents a week for single rooms and six cents for double rooms.

But now, with spring-like breezes softly caressing awakening brows, business for the early birds has slumped badly.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Fenway: 12, 2:12, 4:28, 8:35. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 2:10, 5:42, 9:15. Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 2, 5:12, 8:25. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:52, 4:24, 7:30.

METROPOLITAN — "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie, 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Poley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others.

UPTOWN — "The Man I Marry," with Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan and "Skeets" Gallagher. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," featuring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen and others. 1:10, 4:10, 7, 10:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:08.

BOSTON — "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward, 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities," revue, assisted by Benny Fields, Hall Sherman, Steve Evans and others.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

TREMONT — "Moonlight Murder," with Madge Evans and Chester Morris. 9:40, 11:21 a. m., 2:13, 5:21, 8:29. Also "Piccadilly Jim," featuring Robert Montgomery and Frank Morgan. 9:46 a. m., 12:27, 3:35, 6:43, 9:51.

UNIVERSITY — "Charge of the Light Brigade." 2:45, 5:55, 9:16. Also "Thank You, Jeeves," with Arthur Treacher. 1:40, 4:50, 8:10.

MODERN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny and Martha Raye. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera" featuring Warner Oland. 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 5:30, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6:55, 7:57, 9:55.

EXETER—"White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 3:40, 8:35, 9:25. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers and Slim Summerville. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. Also Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pearl of Pacific," "In Old Wyoming," "Where There's a Will," "An Ounce of Invention," "Ladies' Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Spain in Revolt." 2:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers, Slim Summerville and others. 2, 5, 8:05.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. Gaspar Cassado, soloist. 8:15.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA CONCERT — Women's Symphony Orchestra, Solomon Braslavsky conducting. Musical appreciation lecture by Mischa Tulin. Patrick Gavin School, Dorchester Street.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Willi Apel on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and His Predecessors." 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8.

Other Events

WELLESLEY COLLEGE — "Martine," a folklore comedy, by Jean-Jacques Barnard, presented by the French Theater of New York (original New York cast), sponsored by the Wellesley College Department of French. 6:30.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—Oscar T. Smith on "Has Prohibition Repeal Helped the Future Prospects of Youth?" Music, movies. Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.

FIELD AND FORREST CLUB—Round Table. DeWitte C. Wilson on "Following the Trail of the Klondikers." 3 Joy Street. 8.

Tomorrow

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting. Col. William L. G. Moy on "China Today." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Medieval Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11. Dr. George H. Edgell on "Filippo Lippi and Botticelli." 3.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Annual meeting. Miss Rosamond Lamb reading a paper on "A Great Woman of America. Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix." Council Chamber, Old State House. 2:30.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Miss Madalene B. Sawyer describing work at the Children's Museum, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. 1.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." Stopover in Philadelphia; side trip to Valley Forge. Day in the Capital. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 1.

Growth of Trees In Square Feet Of Area Is Measured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 18—The growth of a tree is usually told by measuring its height. That system is all right for a poplar tree which is practically all height and no breadth, according to modern foresters. But what about the oak tree or beech tree which sometimes grows out faster at the bottom than it does at the top?

James D. Curtis, instructor in forestry at the Massachusetts State College, has answered that heretofore perplexing question with a new device for measuring a tree's growth in square feet of area rather than by yardstick measurements at the top. In this way, he hopes to enable city planners to determine the best trees to plant in certain city streets and parks and help foresters to determine what trees to cut down in state forests.

The device was constructed by Daniel Webster McCleary, superintendent of the Mt. Toby Forest, which is owned by the State College. It consists of a five-by-seven-inch mirror, centered on a six-by-eight-inch piece of light wood which is mounted horizontally on a four-foot Jacob staff. The staff is pushed in a perpendicular position into the ground beneath the outermost points of the tree's crown. Reflections of these "crown points" or branch ends are located by a center line on the mirror, and lines are drawn joining the points established by the Jacob staff to form a reproduction of the area of the tree's crown.

This instrument, in a less elaborate form, has been in use for some time at Dehra Dun, India.

No Immediate Harm To Fruit Trees Seen Because of Warmth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 18—Wind and rain, as well as temperature, are factors important in deciding whether the recent warm spell will harm plants and trees, according to Sherman P. Hollister, professor of horticulture at the Connecticut State College.

Likening the sap of plants to a salt-water solution, such as is used in the making of ice cream, the professor said that the greater the concentration of the sap solution the lower its freezing point becomes. Rain dilutes the sap, making it freeze more easily and thus harming the plant or tree. Wind will dry out the plant producing the same effect, he said.

Wind and cold weather at the same time will be dangerous, however. If the ground is frozen, it will be impossible for the plant to replace the moisture dried from it by the wind.

No immediate harm to peach or apple trees was expected, unless temperature drops suddenly toward or near zero. Peaches and ornamental shrubs are in greater danger than are apple trees because of the structure of their bud and because they are now further developed toward blossoming.

Prize Winner

Prof. Edward S. Taylor

Chosen for the Annual Reed Award for Notable Contribution to Aviation

M. I. T. Professor Wins Reed Award For Aviation Work

In recognition of "the greatest achievement in aeronautical sciences for 1936," Prof. Edward S. Taylor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was today chosen for the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

A certificate and $240 is given each year for an outstanding contribution whose beneficial influence is immediately apparent. Selection was made by the 54 Fellows of the Institute, in recognition of Mr. Taylor's invention of the dynamic vibration absorber. The award will be presented to Professor Taylor at the Institute's annual dinner at the Columbia University Faculty Club on Jan. 28.

During the latter part of 1934 Professor Taylor was called into consultation by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation to help them in problems concerning crankshaft torsional vibration and to further increase the power output of the Wright Cyclone nine-cylinder air-cooled engines. His solution of the problem was the dynamic balancer, which is now used on all Wright Cyclone engines, installed in planes of American Airlines, TWA and Eastern Air Lines. This mechanism was so successful in reducing crankshaft torsional vibration to a minimum that it was not only adopted for new engines, but also was sold in large quantities as replacement equipment for engines already in service.

Needham Club Soloists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., Jan. 18—Miss Eileen Grogan, contralto, and Herbert Hooper, organist, will be the soloists at the January musicale of the Needham Music Club, at First Parish Church, tomorrow evening, at 8:15.

Airports Receive Improvement In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 8)

commercial and military aeronautical activities in Massachusetts, the committee, under the chairmanship of William I. Rose, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, early began to work closely with the Bureau of Air Commerce, the WPA, Army, Navy, state and municipal officials. Thus a survey was made of airport needs in the State.

Places That Benefit

From this survey projects were laid out and work completed in the following cities and towns: Boston, Hyannis, Westfield, Hingham, Falmouth, Plymouth, Newburyport, Pittsfield, Beverly, Marshfield, Turners Falls, North Adams, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford and Brockton.

Most of the cities and towns which had airport projects had to acquire land by purchase or option from private ownership to comply with the WPA ruling that its funds can be expended only upon municipally-owned land.

Under the direction of Lieut. Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, technical adviser to the committee, a unique designation in airports, one that has been recognized by the Federal Government, has been obtained in flight strips.

Roadside Airports

These flight stripts are literally "roadside airports" and are considered a part of the highway right-of-way and, therefore, under the jurisdiction of the state highway department. Most air facilities are under federal jurisdiction.

These flight strips are planned, however, for use as recognized federal depots for the transfer of air mail, or, if railroads are near by, for the transfer of mail from train to plane, or vice versa. Their value to private flying has been called "inestimable," inasmuch as the existing numbered highways and road maps may be used for cross-country flying.

Massachusetts, the report states, with Michigan and Florida, now leads the country in preliminary surveys for flight strip locations. Thirty-four other states are making similar surveys based on the work originally started by the Massachusetts committee.

Aeronautics in Schools

Other types of educational work have been carried on among school children. The committee favors an elementary course in aeronautics in high schools "so that the younger generation of today may embark as casually upon a career in aeronautics as generations before them contemplated railroading as a life work."

To expand its scope to include Boston and its airport, which the committee states has an international future, the members have recommended that a representative of the Boston Park Department should be included on the board. The Park Commission is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the East Boston field.

Colonel Hanks recommended in the report a general program for the development of aviation in New England.

Urges Business to Help

He urged the co-operation of the New England states and business interests through existing agencies, such as the New England Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Port Authority.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Flute Players' Club

The melodists had their opportunity at the Flute Players' Club yesterday afternoon. The ballroom of the Hotel Vendome was more than comfortably crowded for a program singularly harmonious, and upon occasion unusually exciting. Possibly the first appearance in Boston of Robert Casadésus as pianoforte soloist also caused considerably more than a ripple, since he is of the illustrious family of that name and is a pianist of extraordinary ability.

This eighty-fourth concert opened with six Scarlatti Sonatas for pianoforte, in the playing of which Mr. Casadésus distinguished himself, if not altogether the composer. Great virtuosity marked the performance of each sonata, but the speed at which the six were taken left scant opportunity for tonal differentiation. Mr. Casadésus consistently maintained a crisp, firm touch with seemingly no idea that however astonishing his technique, a too-sustained display of it might become monotonous. A shift from crispness to legato, a bow here and there to a well turned phrase—these would have lent flexibility and variety to a group of compositions well chosen and intrinsically charming.

After the Scarlatti came a Sonate (1934) for flute and pianoforte by Mr. Casadésus with the composer at the pianoforte and Georges Laurent playing the flute. The work is in three movements, Allegro moderato, Andante and Molto vivo, and is reminiscent of Poulenc. It follows the sonata form in general and harmonically is pleasantly unconventional. Undoubtedly the thing by which it will be longest remembered is the tremendously difficult third movement and the great virtuosity of Mr. Laurent. Both artists received a well-earned ovation.

It was then the turn of Mr. Casadésus to offer a trio of pianoforte solos, "Le Retour des Muletiers" by Séverac, "La Soirée dans Grenade" and the Ravel "Toccata." In these the pianist contrived to release a tone which we found entirely delightful, especially in the Debussy number, but as the program progressed it became evident that Mr. Casadésus leans more heavily than is necessary upon speed for his effects. Fortunately his technical equipment is equal to the heavy demands he places upon it.

The final item was Fauré's Second Pianoforte Quartet, in G minor, Op. 45, which came to a thrilling performance by Gaston Elcus, violin, Jean Lefranc, viola, Alfred Zighera, cello, and Mr. Casadésus.

G. M. S.

Junior Concert

The second concert of the Saturday Morning Junior Concerts brought a large audience to Sanders Theater to hear Jesus Maria Sanromá, pianist and principal performer of the morning. His choice of music for the young was kaleidoscopic. He ranged from Bach, a Bach which many of the youngsters must have played themselves or heard many times, through Schumann and Franck, and on to the moderns with whom Mr. Sanromá has always been so apt. In the Franck, Norbert Lauga played with Mr. Sanromá through the Allegretto poco mosso of the Sonata in A major for violin and pianoforte. At the very beginning of the concert, when all the young listeners were in their most receptive mood, came three movements from Mozart's Quartet in D major, played by Norbert Lauga and Rolland Tapley, violin, Louis Artières, viola, and Hippolyte Droeghmans, cello.

The program on Saturday seems to have hit a very happy middle-of-the-road manner. The Mozart brought the clear, lyric outline, the sensitive rhythms, the bright charm that children so quickly respond to. The Franck, although too complicated in its cyclical developments for the youngest in the audience, brought interesting and provocative music to the more grown-up youngsters who had come. Yet its lengths were not such that the youngest children were unduly bored before it was over. Finally, the pianoforte is an instrument with which almost all of the young audience are familiar. It must have seemed quite good to young ears to hear such bits as Bach's Prelude in G major, the Menuetts in G major and G minor, the Polonaise in G minor and the Marches in D and G major played with the finish, the precision, the deft charm which Mr. Sanromá summons.

From Schumann's "Scenes From Childhood" Mr. Sanromá played "Important Event," "Dreaming" "Curious Story," "Playing Tag," "The Bogey Man" and "The Knight of the Hobby Horse," lavishing on these ultrafamiliar bits a care which set them forth as little masterpieces of apparently simple writing. Finally, with the moderns came examples of program music which successfully entranced all the youngsters. De Falla's Ritual Fire Dance has so much rhythmic vigor that it held them attentive. Goossens's "Hurdy-Gurdy Man" and "Music Box" from "Kaleidoscope" told their own story in tones, as did Villa-Lobos's "Polichinell," Copland's "The Cat and the Mouse" and Toch's "The Juggler" from "Burlesken."

G. S. B.

Madge Evans, Appearing With Bing Crosby in "Pennies From Heaven," at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Behind the Microphone

Who are the big money stars of radio? Are some of the reported incomes that run to astronomical figures true?

Well, last week the House Ways and Means Committee gave some credence to the large incomes received by major stars in radiocasting by making some of them public. Of course the figures only showed the money made in radio, whereas, as many know, radio is a sideline with a good many of the top-money stars in radiocasting.

Major Edward Bowes during 1935, for instance was one of the top salaried radio stars. He was revealed as getting a salary of $135,642 from Edmar Enterprises, one of his corporate units, and $114,357 from Tyro Productions, another unit. But, in the trade, rumor has it that the Major netted at least a million dollars from his various radio sponsorships and theatrical enterprises.

Paul Whiteman was next to the Major, the advertising agency handling his radio hour reporting that it paid him $272,472 during 1935. From this sum he might have to pay his musicians. The same agency which handles Rudy Vallee's Hour reported paying him $166,348.

* * *

Other salaries reported by the same agency paid to leading stars in its program were as follows: Floyd Gibbons, $26,000; Tom Howard, $36,750; Al Jolson, $78,200; Cornelia Otis Skinner, $16,250; Walter Winchell, $77,500; Nils T. Granlund, $26,000; Lou Holtz, $30,000; Irving Prager, $51,871; Sigmund Romberg, $65,905; Maurice Van Praag, $18,089; Deems Taylor, $15,550; Wilfred Pelletier, $15,450; Wallace Beery $44,861; and Joe Penner, $69,500.

Orchestra leaders in the big money were Richard Himber whose orchestra corporation paid him $25,000 salary plus an unannounced amount in dividends; Eddie Duchin whose corporation paid him $65,000 in salary; Ozzie Nelson who collected $33,800 from one sponsor; Harry Salter who got $18,743, Georgie Stoll, $34,376, Victor Young, $58,701, David Rubinoff, $30,000.

Bing Crosby, it was reported, earned $318,907 from both radio and the movies; how much from each was not indicated. Don Carney, perennial star of WOR, received $23,096, in salary from a corporation in which Sedley Brown got $16,924 and Mary McBride $19,436, while three artists at WGN, Chicago, Helen King Mitchell, Isabel Carothers and Louis S. Mead, each got $27,400. Phillips H. Lord Inc. paid that star $18,100.

* * *

In executive circles the biggest salary paid to anyone in radio in 1935 went to youthful William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who works on a flat salary plus bonus basis and who got $169,097. His executive vice-president, Edward Klauber, got $50,269. M. H. Aylesworth, then president of National Broadcasting Co., got a salary of $45,180 and only two of his vice-presidents, R. C. Patterson Jr. and David Rosenblum, who also have since resigned, got as high as $35,000. One NBC orchestra conductor, Joseph Stopak, had the only salary that high reported by that network—$36,404.

The president of Radio Corporation of America, David Sarnoff, was listed at $75,000 while Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the RCA board, got $54,000. Philco's top salary was $69,331 to L. E. Gubb, while W. H. Grimditch got $36,475 and S. M. Ramsdell $50,173. Powel Crosley Jr., the owner of WLW, who also heads the Crosley Radio Corporation, was shown as receiving a salary of but $18,000, presumably getting the rest of his income from dividends. The biggest radio station executive's salary went to A. J. McCosker, president of WOR, Newark, whose salary of $20,000 was supplemented by a bonus of $38,707 to give him a stipend for the year amounting to $58,707.

* * *

An interesting trend is shown in radio by the signing by Rudy Vallee of a ventriloquist act, Edgar Bergen and "Charlie McCarthy," for an extended engagement in his radio hour. Ventriloquists were not considered good radio material. Or, to put it another way, there had never been a really good ventriloquist act on the air until Edgar Bergen. But those who have chanced to hear Edgar Bergen will know that he has a very amusing act. Mr. Bergen, working with clever material, has been able to give listeners a picture of a comedy duo composed of a regular vaudeville artist and a smart "dummy."

A. D. H.

Japanese

(Continued from Page 9)

laid, business leaders of the cotton industry in both nations arranged to meet here and talk things over.

Had Hope But—

In view of public expressions in both nations it was presumed that the business men, untrammeled by the ordinary fetters of diplomatic dealings, could easily iron out the details.

And so it was that the Americans arrived full of hope for an early settlement. Much to their surprise they found the Japanese adamantine, even withholding their reply to Dr. Murchison's suggestion that a permanent Japanese-American committee be named to adjust the cotton relations.

So now the Americans face the closing of the conference next Saturday with growing apprehension that a concrete and final settlement of the problem of Japanese competition may not be forthcoming at this time.

Bay State Legislature Faces Major Issues in Bills Filed

(Continued from Page 9)

section come proposed changes in the old-age assistance act. A vigorous attempt is being made to eliminate the so-called "support of parents" clause under which children are held liable to contribute to the support of aged parents. The amount authorities rule shall be thus contributed is deducted from the $30 minimum monthly payment.

Larger Payments Sought

Larger monthly payments are also sought as well as reduction of the eligibility age from 65 to 60, although the 1936 legislation dropped the eligibility age from 70 to 65.

Somewhat connected with the social security issue is the proposal of the State Department of Labor and Industries outlawing discrimination against the hiring of persons over 45 years of age. The proposal is confronted by the charge of unconstitutionality, which may prove an insurmountable barrier.

Reorganization Bills

Reorganization of state government is another issue. Republican leaders in the House and Senate have presented bills under which any or all of the departments may be reorganized. The major goal of these bills is the removal of unwanted appointees of former Gov. James M. Curley.

Included in these proposals are those to reorganize the education department, the State Board of Tax Appeals and the State Parole Board. Under the education department shake-up, the much-criticized James G. Reardon, the commissioner appointed by Mr. Curley, would be ousted.

Beside the immediate reorganization proposals there is a bill calling for a constitutional convention to change completely the present system of state government and taxation.

Attack on Dog Racing

The attack against dog racing has been renewed, the attacking instruments being proposed repeal of legalized betting on dog racing, increased state taxation and a complete investigation of the so-called sport. While dog racing has been soundly criticized in the past two years, undoubtedly the strongest criticism this year will be directed toward the recommendation of the special recess commission on taxation that "bookies" and "number pool" operators who operate illegal gambling "dens" be legalized through a licensing system.

No proposal has been made for the repeal of legalized betting entirely, undoubtedly because of the certain defeat of such legislation.

Compulsory Auto Insurance

Compulsory automobile liability insurance comes up for renewed buffeting this year. Repeal of the law, state-wide flat rates instead of the present varying zone rates and establishment of a financial responsibility law, are among the proposals, none of which is new. Since the advent of compulsory insurance in 1928 the attacks have been along these lines.

The usual state fund proposals have been presented. But a new one has been submitted under which the automobile liability insurance would be financed through an additional two to three-cent gasoline tax.

Massachusetts' court system is the target for several bills. Adequate pensions for judges who retire upon reaching 70 years of age are provided in numerous bills. With former Governor Curley out of the way, some favorable action may be taken this year. During the last session it was clear that many legislators favored an adequate pension system but would not vote to establish it while Governor Curley had authority to fill judicial vacancies.

Governor Hurley has proposed complete reorganization of the district court system, while another bill has been filed to repeal the 1936 act under which clerks of district courts were given full tenure.

The usual proposals to crack down on public utility companies have been submitted, many of them by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, the first Lieutenant Governor to submit legislative proposals. Leveling of the barriers against municipal ownership of lighting plants is asked, as well as various curbs on company power in the interest of consumer protection.

Teachers' Oath Bill

Proposed repeal of the teachers oath law is certain to create one of the most spectacular scenes of the legislative year. It is anticipated that the proponents of repeal will be accorded more courteous treatment than they received during the past two years.

Other interesting proposals are those to repeal the state preprimary law, to strip the Executive Council of all its statutory powers, and four bills to provide interstate police co-operation.

Among the constitutional amendments facing the legislature is the initiative petition for a $25 per $1000 valuation limit on real estate taxation. Action on this proposal probably will be delayed until 1938. Another initiative petition calls for a constitutional amendment requiring that gasoline tax revenue be spent only for highways, while another, that for biennial legislative sessions, has received its first favorable vote and is now up for the required second vote.

New Troops Planned For 533 Boy Scouts In Quincy Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 18—Several new scout troops will be organized in Quincy this month, Lawrence H. Abbott, president of the Quincy Boy Scout Council, announced today, to accommodate 533 boys, members of the junior high schools.

A survey conducted in the past fortnight revealed that of 1577 cards returned, in a survey of boys in these schools, 533 or 34 per cent expressed their desire to join some troop; 375 of the remaining boys are already scouts.

There are too few troops to provide for these boys, making it urgent to form new units immediately. According to Mr. Abbott, a recent report from the probation office in the juvenile court in this city showed that not one youth who has been a Boy Scout has been arrested in several years.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days, 2:45. Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 3.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Exhibition in New Oriental Galleries: Old Master Drawings; Early Chinese Painting and Sculpture; Persian Pottery and Paintings; Masterpieces of Graphic Art; X-ray Shadowgraphs of Paintings.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of contemporary water colors. Through January.

The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century color prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbott; paintings by Karfiol, Kuniyoshi, Laurent, O'Keefe, Shetler and Marin. Also Mexican paintings by J. G. Rosenberg. Through Feb. 6.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of paintings by Robert Grady. Through Jan. 29.

Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children.

Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings.

Twentieth Century Association—Water colors by Mrs. Anna Michaels. Through Jan. 22.

Women's City Club—Water colors by W. Alister Macdonald. Through Jan. 26.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of paintings by Emma Fordyce Macrae (Mrs. Homer F. Swift). Also water colors by Thomas S. Baker. Jan. 19-Feb. 6.

Public Library (Exhibition Rm.)—Exhibition of books and photographs relating to the study of astronomy. Also "Through the Years With Scribner's 1887-1937." Through Jan. 31.

The Book Shop—Exhibition of silhouettes by Frances MacBrayne. Through January.

Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of prints.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.

Copley Society—Paintings by Alice Frye Leach.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper. "Top of the World." Through January.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

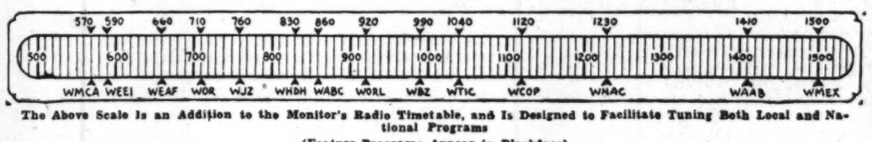
Doll & Richards—Paintings, water colors and prints.

Fine Arts Guild (Cambridge)—Exhibition of Mexican art. Through Jan. 30.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Philip S. Sears.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Monday Musicale: songs; or	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Interview of Fred Perry	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News, sports review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth": sketch	soloists	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk; Fisher's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye, the Sailor": sketch	Talk, Dorothy Thompson	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Fred Berrens's Orchestra
7:30	Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This"; soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Network vocal recital	drama; orchestra	"Shadows of the Past"; talk
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Inauguration preview
8:30	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	& White; Kreuger's Orch.	Sung"; soloists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	Radio Theater: Edward G.	"Bishop and the Gargoyle,"	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Robinson and Beverley	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:30	Roberts in "The Criminal	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; symphonic and
9:45	Code"; players; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	choral music; soloists
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Good Times Society"; all-	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Negro variety program	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30	"What Do You Think?";	National Forum: address, Sen-	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45	controversial forum talks	ator Gerald P. Nye, N. D.	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	George Harris's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Bob McGrew's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra
11:45	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parenthese)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloist; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler String Quartet.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air; music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Coe College Band at inauguration.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music presents vocal and piano recital.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; serial drama.

4:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Interviews at inauguration booth, Washington, D. C.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; regular soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; speakers.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today"; soloists; orchestra.

8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Preview of inaugural by members of inaugural committee.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Eddie Cantor, guest soloist; Bid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Anna Sten, guest soloist.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety; popular orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; "Doc" Rockwell; Lee Wiley; University of California Glee Club; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgia Stoll's Orchestra.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, James A. Farley, Postmaster General, before Electoral College banquet.

10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

11:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Inaugural preview; talks by Bob Trout, H. V. Kaltenborn, Paul White and other CBS inaugural crew.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	Jan. 20	Cherbourg	Jan. 26	Jan. 19, 8:00 pm	Jan. 20, 8:00 am
Europa	Jan. 12	Cherbourg	Jan. 28	Jan. 22, 1:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 23	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Buenos Ayres Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 26	Jan. 21, 4:00 pm	Jan. 21, 7:30 pm
*Asosan Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 31	Jan. 26, 4:00 pm	Jan. 26, 7:30 pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.

†New Zealand only.

*Japan only.

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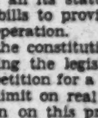

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Harvard Murals Were Inspired By Wagners Operas

Inspired by Wagner's great cycle of music dramas, the "Nibelungen Ring," executed in a medium whose indelibility is suited to its tradition, and intensified in meaning by the introduction of modern implements of war and labor, the recently completed fresco paintings at Harvard's Germanic Museum are a combination of ancient and modern ideas and technique.

It was in the Metropolitan Opera House, about two and a half years ago during performances of "The Ring," that Lewis W. Rubenstein suddenly visualized the scheme for a mural painting which would delineate in pigmentary leit-motifs the ideas he found in Wagner's four operas.

As the tumbling cascades of sound and the beautiful, other-worldly lyric passages succeeded each other, Mr. Rubenstein conceived a painting which would express, through ancient characters, ideas applicable to modern conditions. The young Harvard graduate had only recently returned from studying the fresco with Galimberti in Italy and was at the time completing a mural in the Fogg Museum. So when Dr. Charles Louis Kuhn asked him to decorate the north and east walls of the Germanic lobby, he was ready with an apt subject.

Mr. Rubenstein works in the "true" fresco technique once used by Giotto, Michelangelo, Signorelli and other great Renaissance masters. It is a technique demanding the most painstaking care, the results of which are permanent, because the painting becomes a part of the wall itself. There is no turning back, there is merely the building of color upon color until the desired result is achieved.

Finishing Work

The artist was putting the finishing touches on one of the panels on the afternoon that the Monitor reporter visited the Germanic Museum. These final applications are made in an egg paint.

Two giraffe-necked floodlights illuminated the wall before which the painter crouched. The rest of the lobby was quite dark. Mr. Rubenstein rose and turned. He is tall and slim and the bright lamps which cut a gleaming patch out of the surrounding blackness seemed to accentuate the redness of his hair.

Perhaps it was his youth. Perhaps it was the casual quietness in his voice as he said, "Hello," and came forward, smiling. At any rate, one found it difficult to realize that here was the man who had just completed a work, which presumably will occupy the Germanic for at least 700 years.

Definite Point of View

The new murals have a definite point of view. The symbolism of the north wall is implicit in the scene itself—the dwarfs who inhabit the Nibelheim caverns are shown working to create the destructive wealth of the world for their ruler, Alberich, who lashes them on to greater labors. At the left of the door, Alberich's hand is shown reaching for the Rhine gold while the hands of the Rhine maidens attempt to restrain him. At the right, the mailed fist, thurst through the Ring and holding a sword, symbolizes the threat of destruction. There is a sinister dark tone running through these scenes.

When Mr. Rubenstein had seen the last of the "Ring" operas, he felt that "the Twilight of the Gods," which was to have furnished the subject for the second mural, was rather theatrical. So he went back to Wagner's sources and discovered "The Elder Edda," an Icelandic saga of the early Middle Ages. An episode from this legend is depicted in the east wall fresco.

The scene represents the final battle between the gods and the giants. The giants, agents of destructive materialism, have assembled to attack the gods, who symbolize creative culture and spiritual forces. In contrast to the fierceness of the battle scene, the foreground is occupied by the figure of a sleeper awakening, lying on a green river bank.

"The world's New Age hath dawned," reads the legend, ". . . Earth rises a second time, from the deep sea; it rises clad with verdure."

Modern Devices Used

In both murals, the artist has used modern devices to enhance the significance of his design. Alberich wears the riding breeches and high boots commonly associated with the dictator. The attacking giants carry flame sprayers. The slaves of the Nibelheim caverns work with pneumatic drills.

But Mr. Rubenstein is quick to deny that the murals have any direct implication.

"I had no specific situation in mind," he says.

What Mr. Rubenstein has attempted, he declares, is to present a general situation. Putting his characters in modern dress, however, is merely the same sort of painter's license which permitted the Renaissance artists, in scenes of the life of Jesus, to introduce the anachronistic settings and dress of the then modern Italy.

"I have tried to portray in terms of this old Norse saga the idea of our present-day struggle—the mustering of the forces of culture and of humanity poorly armed to fight the menacing hosts of fascism and imperialism, armed with the most terrifying devices of modern warfare," he says.

Although Mr. Rubenstein believes that the muralist should present ideas so that they can be understood by his contemporaries, he is just as firmly convinced that the themes expressed should be just as permanent and lasting as the medium. He is particularly wary of axgrinding for current ideologies.

"With a generalized truth, you hit at specific things," he says. "This is better than using signs and caricatures to glorify the workers or villify the employers. For instance, I feel that the figure of Thor (shown in the battle between gods and giants), wearing a forge apron and gloves and carrying his sledge hammer, is more compelling than half a dozen workers carrying 'down-with-Fascism' slogans.

Co-operative Venture

Turning to the medium itself, Mr. Rubenstein explained that fresco painting is a co-operative venture. It requires the services of plasterers and several assistant artists.

"A group of us work together very much in the old master and apprentice system," he says, "those with experience teach the newcomers. About five years ago, Rico Lebrun and I met in Rome, began studying and painting fresco together. Since our return to America, other men have joined us—Tanner Clark, Gridley Barrows, Luther Scheffy, Channing Peake and Jack Morgenrath. All of these fresco comrades of mine have worked with me on some part of the Germanic job. If I were to sign these murals, I should include their names with mine. "I don't know of any group quite like ours in operation today."

Painter at His Task

An accurate picture of the fresco painter at work is contained in an article by Mr. Rubenstein in The American Scholar in 1935, from which the following excerpts were taken:

"The fresco work . . . starts at the skeleton of the wall—the brick or hollow tile," he writes. "On this is placed metal lath and a scratch coat of plaster, then another rough coat of mortar. . . . The final plaster coat on which the painting is done—the intonaco—is applied freshly each day to as large an area as can be painted the same day. The permanence and difficulty of fresco painting lie in the peculiar changes that take place in the intonaco. The lime putty (calcium hydrate) takes up carbon dioxide from the air, crystallies to form calcium carbonate and thus becomes inert to further chemical change. This process begins at the end of the painting day and prevents further assimilation of pigment. The painter must, therefore, work with sure rapidity to complete his day's painting before the intonaco becomes sealed for all time."

"Fun" of Work

The artist explained that the actual painting is "the fun" of fresco work. For every day "on the wall," a week is spent in the studio making cartoons, color sketches, figuring dimensions, mulling over ideas. Mr. Rubenstein made 50 drawings for one figure in the Germanic paintings. His longest time "on the wall" at a single streach was 21 hours. Both walls required only 35 days of painting time—this compared to a year and a half of preparation! Besides the work on the drawings themselves, the sand and mortar has to be screened and washed, the lime slaked and strained, the plaster mixed to the consistency of ointment and the pigments ground fine in distilled water.

On the "fresco day," the mason appears shortly after dawn, hoes his mortar, mounts the scaffold and plasters the area which will be painted that day. The preparation of the intonaco is an art in itself.

"Now the painter, who has been checking over his drawings and colors, starts to work," writes Mr. Rubenstein. "While assistants hold the section traced from his cartoon he incises the drawing on the freshly plastered area. The plastered surface . . . is a living, changing thing. During the hours of the painting day its capacity for assimilating color varies . . . After six, eight hours, the intonaco develops a ravenous appetite—it seems to pull the paint from the brush. This is the hour when the painter works most intensely . . . Toward the close of the working day the plaster returns to its sparing liquid diet . . . After 10 to 14 hours, depending on the temperature and humidity, he can work no more."

Found Way Out

Mr. Rubenstein declares that he has found in fresco painting a way out of the rather ineffectual mannerisms and affectations of modern movements. Art, he feels, should communicate and this communication should come through living forms as they are generally understood now. This leads to a healthy expression.

The artist gave surrealism as an example. "It doesn't have the serious plastic conviction of cubism which attempted to correct the ills of nineteenth-century Romanticism, nor does it possess any spiritual content whatever," he said. "With serious surrealists, it is an art of despair, a reductio ad absurdum in which they paint according to personal whims and vagaries. In the hands of the less serious, it is a mere leg pulling."

Mr. Rubenstein has just gone south to gather material for a series of frescoes on the history of the Negro in the United States. He is also interested in a mural which would show the constructive and destructive forces of various chemical elements.

Germanic Museum Murals Depict Dictatorship and Battle of Giants and Gods

Lewis W. Rubenstein, Artist; Courtesy Germanic Museum, Cambridge
This Fresco Shows Alberich, the Dwarf, Driving On the Other Niebelungs to Greater Labor. He Wears the Tarnheim, Which Allows Him to Assume Any Disguise

This Fresco Shows the Battle Between the Giants—Symbolizing Destructive Materialism—and the Gods—Who Symbolize Culture and Humanity

Art in Industry Ready to Move Into the Field of Retail Trade

"Art and Industry," having proved itself a power in the factory, now spreads its influence to the retail trade. Boston store executives and salespeople, announces Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, are to receive training of an esthetic nature provided by an arrangement with the Museum of Fine Arts.

From Feb. 1 to May 31 men and women who purchase for and sell to the public hats, suits, frocks, shoes, ties, studio couches, curtains and a million other articles, will be encouraged by their employers to attend two series of lectures in the Museum. Some of the classes will be held in the evening and some in the morning. Already more than 200 persons have enrolled.

Margaret George, who is to be the lecturer, comes from the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, where for three years she was director of allied art and industry. Before that she was a stylist of decorative textiles for national manufacturers. At one time she was a practicing decorator, a special assistant at the Studio School of Interior Decoration, New York city, and special lecturer at Teachers' College, Columbia University, Cornell University and the University of Buffalo.

Some of the subjects for the lectures are "Art Principles and Good Decorating," "Serenity and Restfulness Plus Vitality and Interest," "New Rooms for Old by Rearrangement," "Color Composition vs. Color Slang," "The Language of Color in Apparel," "Harmony of the Costume With the Wearer," "Line Expression in Historic Styles" and "Current Fashions." A nominal fee is to be charged. Objects from the rich collections in the museum and articles from the retail market of today will be available for intimate study and comparison.

The project has long been cherished by the Museum. Under the leadership of the Retail Trade Board hopes are entertained for further development of such education, to include specialized subjects such as department store display, period furniture, fabrics, and historic costume.

Republican Feud In Rhode Island Gets Fresh Fuel

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (AP)—The feud between Republican State Chairman Pierce H. Brereton and Senator Harry T. Bodwell, former G. O. P. leader, who aided Democrats to organize a Republican-controlled Senate, was punctuated by a new statement today.

Senator Bodwell, charged on Saturday by Mr. Brereton with having demanded $5000 from the party to act as its legislative adviser and floor leader, said today that that part of Mr. Brereton's charge that he had been offered $3000 by Mr. Brereton and Treasurer Edwin H. Arnold of the Republican state committee, was true.

He said the fact Mr. Brereton should be party to such an offer was proof of "my contention that he is incapable and incompetent as Republican state chairman."

Senator Bodwell was one of seven Reublicans who supported a minority of 15 Democrats in the Senate to organize that body on Jan. 5. The seven senators, holding a balance of power, have sued Mrs. Paul Fitz-Simons, socially prominent Republican national committeewoman, for $70,000 in total libel actions for her criticism of their action.

Mr. Brereton and his "organization" Republicans have been at swords points with the Bodwell group since Jan. 5.

Wide Open G.O.P. Split Is Brought to a Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18—Confirmation of Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, as director Committee will be called to select a brought to a head the wide-open split of Senate Republicans, which party leaders will attempt to iron out while Democratic leaders are in Washington this week for the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Unless the G. O. P. "bloc" of seven members, headed by Senator Harry T. Bodwell, former floor leader, can be encouraged to return to the regular Republican fold and give his party the majority that they obtained in the last election, there is a possibility that a special meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be called to select a new chairman to succeed former Mayor Pierce H. Brereton of Warwick, newspaper men were told.

The General Assembly when it adjourned on Friday set the next meeting date for Jan. 26. Many Republican members of the Legislature said the week would be used to iron out party differences and prevent the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority in the Senate, with the aid of the regular 15 G. O. P. or the Bodwell "block," from rushing through laws not in acord with the Republican Party.

Under ordinary circumstances, it was pointed out, it would have been impossible for the Democratic senators to have confirmed Mr. McMahon's appointment as labor division head, even though he had the backing of Gov. Robert E. Quinn. The setting was the same as when a former Governor named Francis J. Gorman vice-president of the U. T. W. of A. for the same position but confirmation did not follow because the G. O. P. controlled the Senate.

On the face of election returns the Senate has 27 Republicans and 15 Democrats. But since the election the "bloc," headed by Senator Bodwell, has been operating. This "bloc" has "traded" with the Democratic minority to gain places on important committees and in return the administration forces were given the clerk of the Senate on organization day.

This "trading" was said to have been responsible for Chairman Brereton not participating in a caucus to line up all of the Republican members against the confirmation of the McMahon appointment.

G. O. P. Legislators Warned To Stand by Vote in Caucus

A warning to Republican legislators and executive councilors that party disloyalty during the next two years will bring the full power of the political organization against them in the 1938 primaries, was sounded today by Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

His announcement was delivered at the committee's luncheon to the 148 Republicans in the 1937-38 General Court at the Boston City Club.

Former Desertions

Mindful of the party desertions during the Curley regime, Mr. Weeks said, "As far as I, personally, am concerned, and I now speak only for myself, it shall be my purpose if I can accomplish it, to go into the primaries 18 months hence with the full power of the organization, to defeat for renomination any Republican who, during his term of office this year or next, proves faithless to the trust reposed in him by the Republican majority which elected him."

Confidence

"I make this statement, not by way of threat, nor in any other spirit than that which I believe will be applauded by Republicans who take pride in their party and its obligations. If I understand correctly the spirit of Republicans now holding office, I feel certain there will be no occasion for such action as I have just suggested."

The Republican State Committee chairman was applauded generously by the legislators whom he warned. Previous to this warning he said:

Party Discipline

"I love a good Republican, I respect a good Democrat, but I despise an individual of either party who is elected under one designation and who, after election, jumps to the other side of the fence. The only code of morals and ethics which I know anything about, does not allow for the kind of performance demonstrated during the past two years by some of our so-called Republican brethren.

"In this country we have government by parties, and party government cannot be successful unless there is party discipline and party responsibility, and it seems to me that in a legislative body, when the party caucus votes on a matter of party policy that those elected on the team should play ball on the team to which they were elected."

G. O. P. in Majority

If the Republicans, who are in a majority in both branches of the Legislature, follow this policy, the G. O. P. will hold full command of the situation, despite the election of Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, as Governor. However, Mr. Weeks urged co-operation between the Legislature and the Democratic Governor.

"My belief," he said, "is that the citizens of Massachusetts want good government and that they expect a Republican majority in the council and Legislature to co-operate with a Democratic Governor when his recommendations and actions make for the welfare of the people, and to oppose his recommendations and actions when the reverse is true."

Support for Governor

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, expresed the hope that Governor Hurley "will carry through as he has started." He promised that as long as Governor Hurley is interested in good government, "we, as good citizens, will support him."

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, announced that a closer check on Republican legislators will be established during the present session. He said that a vote-controlled plan has been formulated, through which each Republican legislator will know what is going on, and what the position of the party is on particular measures. He urged the legislators not to give their promises lightly on pending issues.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

seems to be diminishing as talk of other taxes increases. Some are inclined to view the situation as a movement to defeat the sales tax by indirect methods rather than by out and out debate, as was the case two years ago when the sales tax received considerable attention before being defeated.

At any rate the proposals receiving the most attention in informal discussions not only at Augusta but at meetings elsewhere in the State are luxury taxes, amusement taxes, cent-a-glass on beer taxes, continuation of the 10 per cent liquor tax now in effect, cosmetic and cigarette taxes. Speaking in Auburn, recently, Frank H. Holley, State assessor, though disclaiming he was offering any tax program as an official, pointed out income from such an array of levies would come to an amount large enough to meet most of the demands for new revenues.

There is reason to believe legislators are going to examine carefully all tax suggestions made. On past experience, it is reasonable to assume that a sales tax will be avoided if possible. There is also opposition to an income tax striking too heavily on the lower brackets. In the event of either sales or income tax, however, it is pointed out that the more exceptions allowed, the greater the administrative cost, and there will be opposition to any form of tax which cannot be economically administered.

Whether they will do it this week or not remains to be seen, but it appears probable the Legislature will at some time during its session give the liquor situation the attention that one group, at least, claims it needs. A thorough investigation of the State Liquor Commission has been proposed, but the suggestion now lies on the table. A bill which would create a new commission and leave the purchasing of liquor with the state purchasing agent, rather than the commission, is said to be viewed with some favor. There is talk also of a one man instead of a three man commission.

Taxes and liquor remain subjects of most apparent interest at the Legislature, but, of course, there are many others. Among them, a bill to authorize joining with New Hampshire to build a new bridge over the Piscataqua has been introduced. It would be a toll bridge, use of which by all commercial traffic would be enforced by law, leaving it optional for motorists.

Boom

(Continued from Page 9)

more, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Stanta Monica and San Diego, Calif., principal aircraft manufacturing centers, unfilled orders, according to the latest available figures, total about $58,000,000.

Unfilled Orders $24,526,000

Douglas Aircraft of Santa Monica, Calif., with unfilled orders estimated at $24,526,000, is busily turning out transport planes for the commercial airlines in quantity production and also is building 133 bombing planes for the Army and 114 torpedo bombers for the Navy.

The Martin company of Baltimore, principally builders of military craft, is now working on a bomber order from the Dutch Government. At the present time, however, it has more commercial plane orders than military.

Engines, metal stampings and other parts for these planes will be largely supplied by New England firms.

In the expanding foreign market aircraft exports from the United States rose from $14,000,000 in 1935 to about $23,000,000 last year, with December figures added.

Twice as Many Military Planes

Military plane production about doubled in the United States last year according to records compiled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. For the first eight months of 1936 production of military planes rose to 900 as compared with 459 for the previous year, according to estimates, while commercial craft figures rose from 1100 to 1400.

Domestic aircraft appropriations for all purposes, according to the year book of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, increased to nearly $150,000,000 in the 1936-37 fiscal year, from about $120,000,000 the preceding year. Government appropriations are expected to be increased in this session of Congress.

World aviation, now at the point where experimental trans-Atlantic flights are contemplated during the coming summer, has spurred activities at the Sikorsky plant in Bridgeport, Conn., and the Boeing plant in Seattle, Wash., makers of the largest types of transport planes.

War Preparation Also Must Lose Profit, Nye Says

It is as important for world peace to take the profit out of "preparing for war" as it is to take the profit "out of war itself," Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota declared yesterday before the Community Church of Boston at Symphony Hall.

"While we all desire for our country the advantages of national defense," he said, "we must acknowledge that much that is done in the name of national defense could be abandoned without injury to our defense, though it would injure the cause of those engaged in the manufacturing of armaments.

"We ponder ways of lessening the possibilities of our country becoming involved in war but we overlook the need for a program to put a stop to the practice of private manufacturing of armaments."

"I have been asked: 'How are we people going to know when the issue is drawn on these questions in Washington so that we can signify our individual interest to our Representatives there?'

"'It surprises me that anyone in this community would wonder where they might keep informed on such vital issues as these when the community has so interested and Conscientious a newspaper as is The Christian Science Monitor on all issues, particularly those involving questions of war and peace.

"'I wish we had 48 such papers, at least one in every state. We would have a much more intelligent people on vital issues if we did have. The Monitor has been exceedingly complete in its handling of the questions we have discussed. It has been fair in its support and in its criticisms. Though I have not always found myself in accord with some of its conclusions, I am sure the Monitor is safe for anyone to tie to when the desire is for real knowledge of what is taking place in Washington and the world in the field of peace effort."

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Alternate Rallies and Declines Feature Stock Trading Today •

Commodity and Money Markets

Motor and Metal Issues Off, Some Utilities Higher

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Reactions and rallies intermingled in today's stock market as fresh complications developed in the General Motors strike.

In dealings that frequently put the ticker tape behind, losses of fractions to 2 points were posted in the first hour. A recovery move then got under way when it was announced union representatives were on their way to confer with motor officials.

Motor Issues Weak

The list dipped sharply again near the fourth period, with General Motors and Chrysler yielding about 3 points each, following announcement of company and union heads that no conference would be held.

The afternoon relapse was exceptionally active while it lasted, but trading subsequently turned quiet.

Conspicuous losers, aside from the automobile issues, included Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Inspiration, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Continental Oil, Texas Corp., du Pont, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway and Crown Cork.

Some of the utilities, aircrafts and specialties did better. Among these were Standard Gas, American & Foreign Power, American Water Works, Boeing, United Aircraft, J. I. Case, Allied Stores, U. S. Rubber, Union Carbide, Lowe's and Libby McNeill & Libby.

Transfers were around 3,000,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market presented an uneven appearance today with plus and minus signs about evenly divided. Brokers said big buyers were hesitant in offering support, pending clarification of the Federal Reserve Board's attitude on the predicted increase of member bank reserve requirements. Then, too, there was discouragement that hoped-for peace in the General Motors strike appeared to have been delayed.

Rail loans, which would be particularly affected by any long-drawn-out stoppage in the motor industry, were off generally by fractions, although one or two favorites moved up a trifle. Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s and Erie 5s were all lower. Northern Pacific 4s and Great Northern 4½s, on the other hand, improved.

Among the utilities there was some selective support. American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s and International Hydro-Electric 6s advanced a bit.

Lower were Anaconda 4½s, Armour 4½s, Walworth 4s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Colorado Gas & Electric 5s and Loew's 3½s.

U. S. Government loans were generally off, some issues being down around ⅛ of a point. The foreign list was mixed with some Belgian, Cuban and German issues gainers and Colombian 6s, Italian 7s and Japanese 6½s off.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 18, 1937

	Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Am Pneumat						
Bos & Albany	8.75		185	184½	184½	185
Bos Elevated	5.00		66½	66¾	66¾	66¾
Bos Her-Trav	2.00b		29	28¾	29	29¼
Bos & Me	..		9	9	9	9
Bos & Me pr pf	..		40½	29½	29½	30
Bos & Me C pf	..		13¼	13¼	13½	13¾
Bos & Me st A pf	..		17½	17½	17½	17½
Bos & Me st B pf	..		18	18	18	18
Brown Durrell	..		23	23	23	22
Copper Range	..		5½	5	5½	5½
East Gas & Fuel	4.50		15½	14½	14½	15½
East Gas&F pr pf			8	8	8	8
East Mass St Ry	..		80	80	80	80
East Mass pf	..		2½	2½	2½	2½
Eastern SS	8.00		51	51	51	50
Edison Elec	1.00b		156½	155½	155½	156
Employer's Group	2.50a		23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
First Nat Stores	.65a		80	80	80	49¾
General Capital	..		45¾	45½	45½	45
Gilchrist	..		14½	14½	14½	14½
Hollerith Otf	..		2½	2½	2½	2½
Isle Royale	..		4½	4½	4½	4½
Maine Cent	..		13½	13½	13½	13
Mass Util Assoc	1.50a		3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Merrimkhaler	..		5	5	5	5
Narr Rac A	6.00		54	54	54	54
N E Tel & Tel			138¾	138	138	138½
North Butte	3.50a		11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Old Colony	1.15a		26⅞	26½	26½	27
Old Dominion			18	18	18	18
Quincy Min unpaid	.40		2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Shawmut Assoc	4.00b		15¾	15½	15½	16
Torrington			96½	96½	96½	96½
Union Cop L & M	1.00		40c	40c	40c	40c
Un Twist Drill	2.50b		28	28	28	28
Unit Shoe M	1.80		94¼	94½	94½	95½
Unit Shoe M pf	..		43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Utah Apex	..		4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Utah M & T	..		2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Warren Bros	..		21½	21	21½	21
Warren, S D	..		11¾	11¼	11¾	12
	..		35¾	35¾	35¾	35½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Dividend Declarations

Company—	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Buckeye St'l Sts	25c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 30	
Commonwealth Corp Ltd	Int			
	1c	.. Feb. 15	Jan. 15	
Soundview Pulp	Stock 300%	Feb. 17	.....	
	Resumed			
National Linen Service Co	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	
	Accumulated			
Central Nat Corp "A" (NY)	75c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 31	
Moody's Investors Service pf	50c	.. Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
	Regular			
Brookmire Investors Inc	6c	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 15	
Buckeye Steel Castings	$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Do pr pf	$1.62½	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 20	
Commonwealth Int Corp Ltd	4c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 15	
Hamilton Watch Ct	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 5	
6% cum pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 5	
Homestead Fire Ins	50c	S Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Moody's Investors Service pf pf	75c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
New Process pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 22	
Pacific Power & Light 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 18	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 18	
Royal Bank of Canada	$2	Q Mar. 1	Jan. 30	
Wahl (Raphel) & Co 8% pf	$4	S Mar. 1	Feb. 1	

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—No fault can be found with the action of the stock market during the past week, although as pointed out on several occasions, just now in responsible quarters there is a feeling of nervousness as to whether or not fluctuations can be kept within reasonable bounds. There appears to be a unanimity of opinion that the main tendency is toward a higher level and that with general conditions almost constantly improving and with a plethora of funds which can be used in stock market operations, something will have to be done to stave off a runaway upward movement.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—It seems to us that the important groups have now all had their turn in rounding out the current phase of the December recovery, thus bringing a step nearer the possibility of a minor reaction before the culminating movement anticipated later this month, in the form of a buying climax, takes place.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 16
74¾	50	Acme Steel (4)	67	66	66¾	66¾
13¾	9½	Adams Express (.30b)	10	10	10	10
23¾	17¾	Adams Millis (1½b)	22	22	22	22
31½	23½	Addressograph (1)	27	27	27	27¼
21½	15	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	..
8½	2	Air Reduc (1f)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
17½	13	Airway Elec Appl	15	15	15	..
6	3½	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
61½	42½	Allegheny Corp (b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
60	12¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	44	44	44	44
54½	37	Allegheny pf ww XL (h)	47	47	47	48½
49¾	36½	Allegh pr pf (2)	47	47	47	48
24½	15¾	Allegheny Steel (1.65b)	48	46	46	46
34	23	Allied Chem (6)	38½	37¾	37	37¾
26½	6¾	Allied Mills (½b)	230	230	236	237
90	69	Allied Stores (.50b)	32¾	32	32¾	32¾
81	25¾	Allied Stores pf (5)	17¾	16¾	17¾	16¾
34½	19¾	Allis Chalmers (1¾f)	84¼	84¼	84½	..
6¾	4	Alpha Port Cem (1)	81½	80½	80½	79¾
30¾	21¾	Amal Leather	34½	34¼	34½	..
125½	75	Amal Leather pf	87	87	87	..
69	49	Amerada (2)	41	40½	41	40
55½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	104	103	103½	..
60½	30	Am Bank Note (1f)	44	42	42	44
70¾	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71	70	70	40½
137½	110	Am Brake S&F (3f)	73	72	72	..
60½	30	Am Can (4f)	71	70¾	70¾	..
106	57½	Am Car & Fdry	116	114½	116	116½
78½	51	Am Car & Fdry pf	93½	92¾	92¾	93½
16¼	7½	Am Chain (4b)	18¾	18¼	18¼	..
35¾	20½	Am Colortype	22½	20½	21½	20¾
32	16¼	Am Com Alcohol (6b)	18¾	16	16	..
8¾	3¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	27¾	27½	27½	28
14½	9¾	Am Encaustic T	31½	30¾	31½	..
9¾	6½	Am European	9¼	..	9	9¼
60¾	29¾	Am & For Pow	17	16¾	17	..
58½	25	Am & For Pow pf	13¼	11½	13	12
22½	12	Am & For Pow 6	88¾	86	88½	88½
21½	13	Am & For Pw 2pf	58½	57½	58½	56½
8¾	4¾	Am Hawaiian (1)	37¾	35½	37¾	34½
46	31½	Am Hide & L	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
51¾	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	8½	8¼	8½	8¾
4¾	2¼	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	43½	42½	42½	42½
24	16½	Am Ice	50½	49½	50½	..
18½	9¾	Am Ice pf (2)	37	35	35	37
48¾	23¼	Am International (.40b)	23¼	21¾	23½	21
122¾	66	AmLocomotive	48½	46	46¾	47
29¼	21	Am Loco pf (3g)	115	114¾	115	115
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	24½	23¾	23¾	24
54¾	27	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
14¾	7½	Am Metal	63¾	62	63	63¾
74½	36¾	Am Power & Lt	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
87½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71	70¼	70¾	70¾
27¾	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	87½	85	85	86
37	23¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	26	25¾	25¾	26
39¾	31	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	35¼	34¾	34¾	35
28¾	18	Am Safety Razor (2f)	34¾	33¾	34	34¼
103	58¾	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
148½	133¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	95¾	94¾	95¾	96
66	20½	Am Snuff pf (6)	146	146	146	146
36	24¼	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	68	67½	67½	68¼
63¾	48¼	Am Stores (2)	26	25¾	26	25½
26¾	20¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	84½	83	83½	84½
190½	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	25	24½	24½	25½
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183¾	183¼	183¼	183¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco (6)	94¾	94	94¾	93¾
18	8¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	96½	95¾	95¾	95½
19¾	10¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
11½	7¾	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	29¾	28½	29	28¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen	14¾	13	13¾	14
2	⅞	Am Woolen pf (4b)	79	75¾	78	76½
10	4¼	Am Wrlt Pap (h)	1½	1¼	1½	1½
7¾	3½	Am Wrk P pf (h)	8¾	8½	8½	8½
50	24	Am Zinc Lead & S	8¾	8	8¼	8¼
55¾	28	Am Zinc pr pf	51	50	50	54½
26¾	18½	Anaconda Cop (1f)	55½	54¾	54¾	55½
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	23¾	22½	23¼	24½
3	1	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108	107	108	107
110½	103¼	A P W Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
7¾	4¾	Armour Del pf (7)	109	109	109	..
62¾	47½	Armour Ill	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
18¾	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	60¾	59½	60	60½
22½	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
27½	12¾	Artloom Corp	16½	16¼	16¼	17
124	98	Asso Dry Goods	21½	20½	21½	20¾
88½	50	Asso D G 2pf (1¾b)	115	113	115	..
49	21¾	Atchison T&SF (2b)	75¼	74¼	74¾	75½
31½	11	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
34¾	13½	Atl Gulf & W I	27½	27	27½	27¾
35½	26¾	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	44	43½	44	43½
118½	104	Atl Refining (1f)	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
86	48	Atl Refining pf (4)	113½	113¼	113¼	..
30¼	14	Atlas Powder (2f)	85	85	85	83½
54¼	26¾	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17½	17½	17½	17¾
10½	5¾	Auburn Auto	32¾	31½	31½	32
46½	29¼	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
7¾	4¾	Austin Nichols A	42½	41	41	40½
		Aviation Corp Del	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10	9¾	10	10
94½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	89½	89½	89½	89¾
9¾	2¾	Baldwin Aud (h)	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
94½	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	89	89	89	..
26½	15½	Balt & Ohio	23½	22	23½	23½
38¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
28⅜	13¼	Barber Co (¾b)	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¾
131	82¼	Barker Bros	30¼	27¾	30	29¾
23½	14¾	Barker Bros pf 10g	119	118½	119	118½
22½	16¾	Barnsdall A	31¼	31	31½	32
28⅜	9¾	Bayuk Cigar (3¾f)	20½	18¾	19¾	19½
105	100	Beatrice Cream (1f)	27½	26¾	27	27½
112	85	Beatrice Cr pf $ww	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
16	13½	Beechnut Pack (4f)	15½	15	15¾	15¼
122¾	66	Belding Hem (1)	46½	46	46¾	47
32¾	21½	Bendix Avia (1½b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
25¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (45b)	28	27¾	28	28
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
27¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	60	60	60	..
37	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	77¾	76¾	78½	78½
34½	14¼	Black & Decker (¾)	20	19¾	19¾	19½
24¾	14½	Blaw-Knox (.80)	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	26	25½	25¾	25½
120	77¾	Blumenthal pf (21b)	30½	30¼	30½	..
37¾	17¾	Boeing Airplane	94½	94½	94½	94½
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
100½	80½	Bon Ami (4)	44¾	44	44¾	44¾
47	39	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	91	91	91	..
32¾	25¾	Borden (1.60)	45	44¾	44¾	44¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	28	27½	27½	27¾
11½	6	Boston & Maine	80½	78	78	80¾
18¾	5½	Botany A pf (h)	5¾	5	5¾	..
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	20¼	18¾	19¾	19½
69	47	Briggs Mfg (2f)	56½	54¼	55½	56
50½	41	Briggs & Strat (3)	48½	48½	48½	..
54¾	40¼	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	51	50¾	51	51
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
51¼	32	Brooklyn Queens	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
65⅝	45	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
22½	8½	Brown Shoe (3)	48¾	48	48	48¾
21¾	8¾	Brunswick Balke	23½	23¼	23¾	23¾
129	100	Bucyrus Erie	21	20½	20½	20¾
15⅞	9½	Bucyrus E pf (3½g)	111	111	111	112
14	8¾	Budd Mfg	14	13½	13¾	14
35½	24¾	Budd Wheel (.30b)	11	10½	10½	11
59¾	11¾	Bullard (1¾b)	45½	45	45	44½
34¼	26	Bulova Watch	55½	54	55½	55½
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.60f)	32½	31¾	31¾	45¾
12¾	8¼	Bush Term (h)	10¼	9¾	10¼	10¼
31¾	14½	Bush Term deb (h)	32¾	31¼	32½	..
16¾	7¾	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	33¾	33¾	33½	33½
34¾	29¾	Butler (.60b)	7¾	7	7	7¼
6¾	2¾	Butler pf (1¼)	30¾	28¾	29¾	30
33¾	16½	Butte Cop & inc (.05b)	87	85	86	85
	22	Byers	30¾	30	30¼	..
		Byers pf				
		Byron Jackson (1f)				

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	44½	43¾	43¾	44¾
3	⅞	Callahan & L	2¼	2¼	2¼	3
18½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	18	17¾	17¾	18½
40¾	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33½	33	33½	33¾
30¾	10¾	Canada Dry	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¼
68¾	37	Canadian Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
18½	12¾	Cannon Mills (4b)	61	61	61	..
103¾	91	Capital Admin (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
	6¾	Caro C&O st (5)	106	106	106	..
92½	76	Carrier & Cen (.30)	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
143	116	Case Thresh pf (6)	162½	160	162½	160½
54¾	37	Case Thresh pf (7)	128	127½	128	..
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	94½	93½	94½	94
39½	19	Celanese Corp (1½b)	28½	28	28½	28½
88	54	Celotex Co	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¼
37½	25¾	Celotex Co pf (5f)	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
9¼	6¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	34¾	34½	36½	36¼
57	35	Central Foundry	11¼	10¼	11¼	10¾
23½	23½	Central RR of NJ	41½	40¾	40¾	41
12	6½	Cen Violeta Sugar	22¾	22	22	22¾
108½	97½	Century Ribbon (.10a)	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
74	47¾	Century Rib pf (7)	112	112	112	112
19¼	7¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	69¾	68¼	69½	71¼
73½	57½	Certain-Teed	17¾	16¼	16½	17
28	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	70¼	69¼	69¾	69½
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	49¾	47½	49	47
100	89	Champion P pf (.60)	109¾	109¾	109¾	110¾
77¾	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	88¼	88¼	88¼	88
8¼	2¾	Ches Ohio (2.80f)	68¼	67¾	67¾	68
3¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10¼	9½	10¼	10¼
14¾	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
33¾	25¾	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	1½	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
5¾	2¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
12¾	6¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
65½	40¼	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	4
21¾	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
65½	40¼	Chi Pneu Tor (.50f)	32¼	30¾	32	32
	3	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	65¾	65½	65¾	66
	8	Chi Ry I & P2(h)	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
32¾	19¾	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	8¼	8	8	8
14¾	7	Chi Yellow Cab (2h)	27½	27½	27½	28½
138¾	85½	Chickasha Cot O	21½	21½	21½	21½
23	15¼	Childs Company	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
89¾	72¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20	20¾	19¾	20
13½	4¾	City Ice & P pf (6½)	85¾	85	85	85½
46¼	23¾	City Stores	23½	21¾	23½	21
111¾	107¼	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
77¼	48	Cleve El I pf (4½)	110½	109½	109½	110
21½	13	Cluett Peabody (3)	89½	88½	89	..
106½	100	Colgate-Palm-P (.75f)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
68¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	103½	103½	103½	..
30	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	58	58¼	59	59
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	..
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	20½	19¾	19¾	19½
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	106½	106	106	106
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	101	101	101	..
81¼	39½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	38¾	38½	38¾	38½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	45	45	45	..
128	100¼	Comm Credit (4f)	119½	119	119	119½
91¾	55	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	68¾	67¾	68	68½
34½	14½	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	113½	113¾	113½	..
25¾	2¾	Comm Solvents (.60f)	76¾	76¼	76½	75
82	59¼	Comwith & So	19¾	19	19½	19¾
15½	4	Comwith & S pf (3)	4½	4	4½	4
44½	30¾	Conde Nast Pub	75¼	74	75	74½
33½	15	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	14	14	14	14
19¾	8	Consn Ry 5% pf	39¼	38¾	39½	39
21	2	Consol Cigar	2	2	2	30
31¾	18	Consol Coal vtc	18	17¾	17¾	18¾
27½	13½	Consol Coal pf vtc	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
48	27¼	Consol Film Ind	37½	35½	37½	34½
30¼	15¼	Consol Film pf (2g)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
48¾	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2g)	18	17½	18	17¾
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	46¾	46	46¾	46¼
9¾	3½	Consol Laundries	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
17¼	11½	Consol Oil (.80f)	12½	12	12	12
12¾	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	16¾	16½	16½	16½
2¾	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
26½	15¾	Container n (1f)	1	1	1	1
38¾	10¾	Cont Baking A	39½	38¾	40	39
4	1¾	Cont Baking B	27¼	26¼	26¾	26
102	17¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	81¾	81¼	81¾	81½
97½	83¾	Cont Can (3f)	104¾	104¼	104½	104¾
24¾	11½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	43¾	41¾	42¾	43¼
44	29¼	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	24	23	24	23½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
44½	28¼	Cont Oil (1½b)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
46	32	Cont Steel (1)	44¼	43¾	44	44½
			31¼	30	30¾	31

—D—

9¾	7¾	Davega St (1)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
52	32	Deere & Co	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
32¾	27	Deere & Co pf (1.60)	128½	118¾	128½	128
108¾	107	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	107¾	106¾	107¾	106¾
33½	18½	Delaw L & W (1f)	107¾	106¾	107¾	106¾
34¾	34¼	Del & Hudson	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
23¼	14¾	Del Lack & W	80¼	80	80¼	80¼
9¾	4¾	Denver R G pf (h)	19¾	18½	18½	19¼
133	138	Detroit Edison (4f)	9	9	9	9
45	42	Devoe & Ray A (3f)	145½	145	145	145
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	67	66	67	66
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	23½	23	23½	23¼
49½	40	Dixie Vortex A (2½)	23½	23½	23½	..
74¾	18¼	Distillers Cp Sea	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
93½	43	Distillers pf ww (5)	27½	26¾	26¾	27
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	93½	93½	94	94
82¼	50¾	Douglas A	50	49	49	50
81	29	Dresser A (3b)	78¾	73¾	74	74½
30½	13	Dresser B (1b)	53¾	53½	53½	55
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	38	37¾	37¾	38
3	1½	Duluth So Sh pf	1½	1	1½	..
8¾	4¼	Dunhill Inter	3¼	3	3¼	3
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	8¼	8	8	8
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	180½	178½	179¾	180

—E—

1⅝	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	16¾	15¾	16½	16¼
165	156	Eastman Kodak (8f)	178	174	174	176
40½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2f)	35	34½	35	35
157½	30¾	Elfingon Schild	13¾	13	13	13
47½	110¼	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾
118	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	112	111½	111

Business and Industry

High Activity of Steel Industry Holds Despite Auto Strike

Commerce and Finance

New U. S. Steel Mill Begins Big Expansion Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—The new $10,000,000 semi-continuous plate mill at the Homestead works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., formally opened last week and announced as the beginning of a construction and modernization program involving an additional expenditure of approximately $60,000,000 was seen as the "evidence of the contribution which the steel industry is making to the progress of sound economic recovery," according to W. A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation who spoke at the William Penn Hotel before 400 guests of the Carnegie-Illinois subsidiary attending the start of operation of the 100-inch plate mill.

Modern Installations

The new Homestead plate mill is constructed on the gargantuan scale characteristic of modern steel installations. It will have an annual capacity of 729,000 tons of steel. It will run slabs of yellow-hot steel weighing from 2½ to 5 tons apiece down to sheets up to 150 feet long, 94 inches wide, and approximately 3-32 inch thick in from 60 to 90 seconds.

The furnaces which will raise these slabs to a temperature of between 1950 and 1975 degrees Fahrenheit preparatory to rolling will have a capacity of approximately 90 tons per hour. Four glass-enclosed pulpits, set 12 feet above the floor of the mill, will contain the control levers for the rollers which break the scale, squeeze the slab, square the edges, and true the width, operating from motors with as high as 7000 horsepower. The final operation shown to the guests was the cutting of the plates into the proper length for marketing by means of a giant 80-ton rocking shear, developed by Chief Engineer A. W. Soderberg of the Homestead works.

In type the new mill falls in a classification between the older plate mills, and the sheet and strip mills specializing in the thinner gauges of steel for automobile fenders, tops, etc. Its products will go largely into marine construction, the heavier weights of auto framework, into electrical manufacturing for use in motors and generators, and into many branches of the steel fabricating industries.

Demand Is Growing

Company officials state that the market for products of the new mill is constantly growing, due to the modern commercial trend, and as this demand increases the production schedule will increase to capacity. This has not yet been attained. Construction of the mill required approximately 13 months.

Among the features of the installation are three "electric eyes" set along the bed which the plate must traverse. These automatically register the temperature of the steel and prevent its going through the rollers in case the temperature has fallen below the proper point. At one stage in the 90-second career from 9-inch slab to 3-32-inch plate the steel is subjected to jets of water directed under 1000 pounds pressure to remove the scale.

Company officials assert that the mill will give its product a surface hitherto found only on the best quality hot rolled strip steel, together with uniform gauge and freedom from "shear bow" or warping under the final shears. Two hundred forty-four contractors exclusive of United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries participated in the construction of the mill.

In the final operation four pneumatic fingers of the Soderberg rocking shear hold the plate in place while a specially heat-treated curved blade rocks across with only "point" contact, giving a clean cut without bow or arch.

Construction Program

The construction program for the Clairton and Edgar Thomson Works, anounced by President Irwin, involves:

(1) Construction at Clairton of hot strip and cold reduction mills of the most modern design, of 600,000 tons yearly capacity, electrically operated throughout, for the production of sheet and tin plate.

(2) Construction of a new slabbing mill at Edgar Thomson of 1,000,000 tons annual capacity, chiefly to supply slabs to feed the new Clairton mills.

(3) The addition of extensive electric power producing facilities at Edgar Thomson and necessary transmission lines from Braddock to Clairton where much of the new power will be consumed.

Contracts for this program will be let in the near future, and the new mills should be in operation, it is expected, by the late spring or early summer of 1938.

Among those present at the dinner were Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the finance committee; Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation; G. Cook Kimball, executive vice-president of Carnegie-Illinois; Irving S. Olds, director of United States Steel; George W. Bacon, of the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, and Charles G. Dawes of Chicago.

Supervised Shares Assets Up $1,400,000 in Quarter

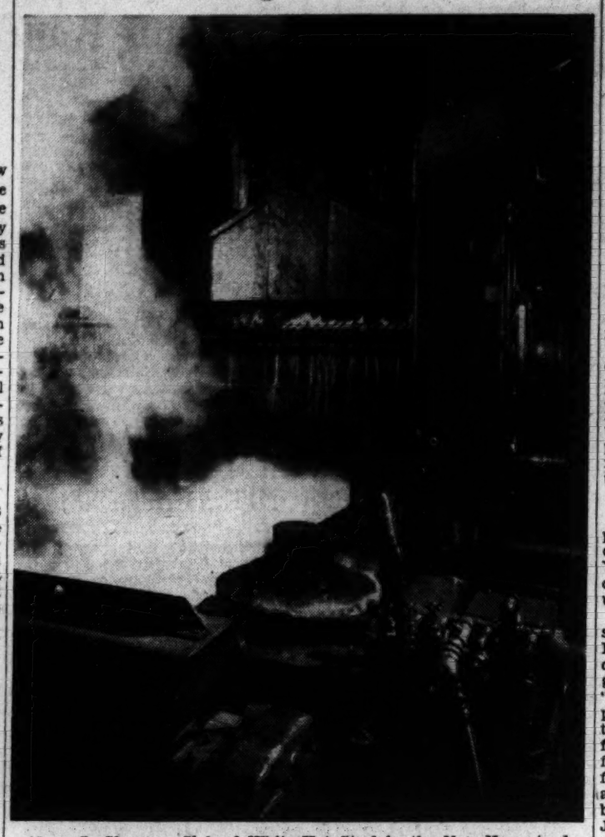
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY—Net assets of Supervised Shares, Inc., as of Dec. 31, 1936, were valued at $10,845,712, equal to $14.45 a share, on the 750,713 shares outstanding at that time.

Comparison with the previous quarterly report shows an increase of over $1,400,000 in net assets since Sept. 30, a rise of about 79,100 in the number of shares outstanding and a gain of 41 cents a share in liquidating value, despite payment of a special dividend of 63 cents a share in December, out of net profits realized from the sale of securities.

Excess of market value of securities over cost amounted to $3,289,605 at the close of 1936.

Hot Steel Rolling Out of Heart of Mill



Above Is Shown a Slab of White-Hot Steel in the New Homestead Works Mill at Pittsburgh Passing Through the Roughing Stand, Accompanied by Clouds of Steam Arising After Powerful Jets of Water Have Been Sprayed Against the Steel to Remove Scale

Credit Head Urges SEC Study of Stock Market Speculation

NEW YORK (AP)—Warning that "the stock market is still running ahead of business recovery," Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, called upon the Securities and Exchange Commission to make a study of speculative accounts.

The present bull market, he said, "may to some extent, and by some authorities, be justified, since the stock market often anticipates business recovery. But it seems rather evident in this particular stock market situation that the distance between recovery effected in the securities world and that effected in the business world is out of proportion.

"During the past 12 months, the stock market has gone up at a greater pace than it did in the first year of the 'new era' market preceding the 1929 crash. In that previous upturn the gain amounted to 15 per cent in the first year, whereas during the first 12 months of the current rise the stock market gained 48 per cent."

Mr. Heimann proposed the Securities and Exchange Commission analyze "a fair cross section" of speculative accounts on brokers' books and publish results of the analysis in an effort to "limit speculation by publicizing the general lack of success of the majority of those who speculate."

Great Lakes Freight Highest Since 1929

CLEVELAND (AP)—Capt. Joseph S. Wood, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, announced the bulk freight commerce on the Great Lakes during the eight months' navigation season in 1936 was the largest of any year since 1929.

Heavy increases in shipments of iron ore, bituminous coal and limestone were the principal factors in establishing the seven-year record.

Bulk freight movement last year totaled 114,414,748 net tons, representing an increase over 1935 of 31,527,345 tons, or 38.06 per cent. Shipments in 1929 were 138,574,441 tons.

The 1936 total topped that of 1930 by 1,885,891 tons, or 1.7 per cent.

Koppers United Company Elects Two Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Koppers United Company has elected to its board of directors Clarence Stanley, president of the Union Trust Company, and Lawrence N. Murray, vice-president of the Mellon National Bank, both of Pittsburgh.

Koppers United is the holding company for Koppers Company and its subsidiaries, divisions and affiliates, and of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.

Principal localities in which units of Koppers Company have plants or operations are: Brooklyn, Buffalo and Utica, N. Y.; Kearny, Newark, Clifton, Jersey City, Elizabeth and Orange, N. J.; Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia and Conshohocken, Penna.; Charleston, S. C.; Superior, Wis.; Youngstown and Hamilton, Ohio; Follansbee, W. Va.; Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; Alexandria, La.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Laramie, Wyo.; Denver, Colo.; Houston and Texarkana, Texas.

Eberstadt Options Extended

NEW YORK (AP)—McGraw-Hill Publishing Company notified the New York Stock Exchange that options held by F. Eberstadt & Co. for the purchase of 22,000 shares of their common stock, have been extended from Dec. 31, 1936 to April 1, 1937.

Savings in New York Increase; Number Of Depositors at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase in savings bank deposits in New York state during last year was announced by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. On Dec. 31 deposits totaled $5,242,897,915, a gain of $56,350,522 including dividends, or a little more than 1 per cent. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 6,029,672, an increase of 96,732 over the year, or almost 2 per cent, and the highest number ever recorded.

During the last half of the year the rate of gain in deposits was accelerated, the increase for the final quarter having been almost $20,000,000, including dividends. The gain in depositors in the last six months was 45,675 and for the final quarter 20,576.

Andrew Mills Jr., president of the association and president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, said it was gratifying to see deposits growing constantly, but even more impressive to witness the addition of a large number of the thrifty to the list of depositors.

"Our aim is very definitely to encourage a large number of people to realize the advantages of steady savings, so that they may continue to be self-dependent and under all circumstances to maintain their self-reliance," Mr. Mills said.

"For that reason, too, we have been pleased to think of the amount of assistance which our depositors have derived from the dividends declared by the savings banks of the State during 1936, aggregating more than $100,000,000. This is an example of true self-help."

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

authorization. It is the most disagreeable task that the legislators have ever had. For the plan involves the withdrawal from Congress of the plums associated with the dispensation of government jobs. In future, jobs would be earned by competitive examination.

In Britain in the seventies Mr. Gladstone made a similar end to parliamentary patronage by setting up an all embracing civil service system. But, in spite of his comfortable majority in Parliament, he did not ask parliamentary approval. He established the modern civil service system by executive order. Constitutionally, President Roosevelt could not follow suit—at least I think not; but he is certainly subjecting the fealty of his own followers in Congress to a severe test in asking them to sign this self-denying ordinance. It is an example of what Dostoevski called "dangerous living."

That is why, if reorganization is to become a fact, the legislators will require constant prodding from the electorate as well as from the White House. Prodders, awake! The renovation of the administrative side of government is worthy of the crusading that people devote to good causes. I do not mean that the entire project deserves enactment. One proposal, to which I shall return later, is distinctly questionable; namely, the proposal to bring the "headless fourth branch of government"—independent commissions, such as the ICC, SEC, FTC, etc.—under the authority of the Executive. That would certainly add powers as well as tools to the Executive. But the recommendations in substance strike me as so logical that there should be no excuse for procrastination.

We need not be planners to insist upon efficiency and professional standards among administrators who now have so much influence upon our economic fortunes. As Dr. Arthur E. Morgan of the TVA, in a current article, says:

"It is no secret that graft, incompetence, bureaucracy, red tape and patronage have been realities in American government. Unless these can be brought well under control, they may devour more than does all the waste of exploitation and abuse in the private industry, serious as that is."

Steel Operations Maintain Rate Of 79 P C Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The small effects of suspensions of steel shipments to General Motors Corporation and other consumers affected by labor difficulties are seen in the fact that production rate is found to decline only one half a point last week from the week before, the rate for last week being 79 per cent of mill capacity, compared with 79½ per cent in the previous week, says the magazine Steel.

Mills, says the report, have sufficient outlets for delivery to absorb more than the deferred tonnages. In some cases steel makers feel sufficient confidence in an early settlement of the strike to continue production of steel on specifications for automobile users, to be prepared to ship promptly when need arises.

Quiet Buying of Scrap

Detroit operations gained five points and New England three; Cincinnati lost three points and Youngstown one. Other producing centers maintained production rates unchanged.

"Quiet buying of scrap by large steelmakers in the Pittsburgh and Buffalo districts has been done under cover, only selected dealers being given tonnages," says the report. "The Pittsburgh purchase is reported to involve 35,000 to 40,000 tons and it is believed $20 was paid for No. 1 heavy melting, with $20.50 for railroad steel. Buying of scrap for export is increasing in the East and prices for that purpose have been advanced 50 cents. Italy and Japan are reported to be the principal foreign buyers.

"Increased buying of scrap indicates confidence on the part of important steel producers that present heavy demand for steel is likely to continue for some time.

"Railroad buying is at low ebb, partly because of heavy lettings of rails, cars and locomotives late last year and also in a measure because of reduction in freight rates by abolition of surcharges at the year end.

Structural Sales High

"Structural steel placements are maintaining a high level, a total of 28,846 tons being reported for last week, compared with 16,544 tons for the preceding week and 26,841 tons for the corresponding week in 1936. The largest lot in the past week is 5000 tons for a dam in the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, which also took 613 tons of reinforcing bars.

"Shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corporation in December, at 1,067,365 tons, surpassed all months since May, 1930, and the total of 10,825,132 tons for 1937 exceeds any recent year."

Strength of steel-making scrap has brought advances in all markets and Steel's composite of scrap prices is advanced 29 cents to $18.16. The iron and steel price composite is advanced three cents to $36.55 for the same reason, but the finished steel composite remains unchanged at $55.80.

Chicago Business In Week Tops 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail trade during the past week in Chicago showed an increase of about 3 per cent above the like period a year ago, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

General expectation of further improvement in the spring is voiced by most merchants.

Wholesale dry goods houses are beginning to feel the beneficial effects of spring buying. On the other hand, dress and millinery manufacturers are experiencing the usual lull before the staging here of the semi-annual style shows booked for the first week in February.

Early settlement of the automobile strike is anticipated in the steel area and in other affected factory circles. Industrial employment still continues slightly upward.

Railroads and public utilities are operating ahead of last year.

Rubber Companies Raise Tire Prices

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 18 (AP)—Four major rubber companies announced increases of 6 per cent in the retail prices of tires today. The increases went into effect throughout the country today.

The four companies announcing the increase were the B. F. Goodrich Co., the General Tire & Rubber Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Goodyear officials said the increases applied to all types of tires except bicycle tires and pneumatic tires for toys. The increases, the Goodyear announcement said, were due to "a rapidly rising crude rubber market."

Spokesmen for the rubber firms predicted that another six per cent increase would be made in the spring.

Union Pacific Net Rises Substantially in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Union Pacific Railroad reported for the first 11 months of 1936 a net income of $17,242,471 after taxes and other charges.

This was equal, after 4 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $6.11 a share on 2,222,925 shares of common stock.

In 1935, the net income was $14,593,595, or $4.92 a common share.

Providence, R. I., Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Dick & Merle-Smith is offering publicly a new issue of $3,000,000 City of Providence, R. I., 2½ per cent coupon bonds, due $150,000 annually from 1938 to 1957 and priced to yield from .60 to 2.20 per cent. Proceeds will be used for highway and unemployment relief purposes.

Decline in Monitor Business Index Checked in Latest Week

The sharp decline in general business activity recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index in the last two weeks of 1936 was checked in the latest week for which data are available. From a level of 99.1 on Jan. 2, the index advanced to 99.8 on Jan. 9, as compared with 83.3 on Jan. 11, 1936.

Advances in two of the components of the index, electric power output and miscellaneous freight car loadings, served to halt the downward movement in the index. Bank debits outside New York City continued to decline.

Miscellaneous car loadings rebounded sharply, as was expected. The previous week's slump was attributable in part to the shorter week, due to the holiday and in part to the postponement of shipments until after freight surcharges were eliminated the first of the year.

Power output also rose sharply, reversing the seasonal movement for the week. Production as reported by the Edison Electric Institute reached a total of 2,244,030,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Jan. 9, as compared with 2,069,266,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week and 1,970,578,000 a year ago.

In spite of a hold-up in orders from the automotive industry, steel operations are being maintained by requirements of other industries. The Iron Age reported output last week at 79½ per cent of capacity unchanged from the preceding week.

The automobile strike situation continued to hold the attention of the country last week. Although production was lower for the industry during the week, the drop was due largely to the reduction of output caused by the strike of General Motors employees.

Continuation of unseasonable and adverse weather conditions hampered retail trade last week. In the East and South high temperatures curtailed demand for seasonable merchandise. Storms in the Southwest and record-breaking low temperatures on the West Coast which have caused considerable damage in the citrus fruit belt have retarded trade in those areas. Although gains over the previous years were substantially reduced in some districts, the sales volume for the country generally, however, was reported well above a year ago.

In the textile and shoe industries operations were reported at capacity in most centers.

Wholesale commodity prices continued the rise of recent weeks. Already price revisions in retail lines are being planned, it is reported, and will be well under way by spring. Some of the concern that is felt over the advances in prices is expressed in the annual report of the Brookings Institution, which lays stress on the necessity of holding down prices if business recovery is to be continued along healthy lines.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components which have been adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 9, 1937	Jan. 2, 1937	Jan. 11, 1936
Combined index	99.8	99.1	83.3
Bk debits outside NYC	93.3	94.4	77.2
Elec power prod	99.0	97.9	92.2
Misc car loadings	107.9	106.2	89.0

*Preliminary.

Upturn in England's Cotton Piece Goods Trade During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Improvement in the cotton piece goods trade between the United Kingdom and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa is noted in the annual report of the Dominions and home trade section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

From January to November, 1935, the cotton piece goods consigned to the four markets reached 308,100,000 square yards; in the same months of 1936 the quantity was 321,500,000 square yards, an increase of 13,400,000 square yards, while in rayons the increase was considerably greater.

It is pointed out that in the case of Australia the decline in the quantity of cotton piece goods taken from the United Kingdom which has manifested itself for the past five years has at last been arrested. Since 1932 Lancashire has suffered severely from Japanese competition in Australia.

Texas, Virginia Lead 'Old South' in Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia banks ranked second in the "Old South" at the end of June, according to figures just compiled. Top position was taken by Texas.

The Virginia banks were capitalized at $47,469,000 and had deposits of $527,723,000, statistics showed. Tennessee followed the Old Dominion with capital of $40,419,000 and deposits of $451,677,000.

Texas, with an area many times that of Virginia, paced the South with bank capitalization of $109,359,000 and deposits of $1,241,297,000. While not strictly in the South, the border states of Maryland and Missouri also topped Virginia.

Virginia banks, it was shown, had resources of $614,830,000 and loans and discounts of $244,753,000.

Resources of Richmond's banks at the close of the year amounted to $208,117,000, while deposits were $187,195,000.

Pennsylvania Opens New Freight Route to West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A new through freight route between the eastern seaboard and Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and the Pacific Northwest, was initiated by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Jan. 15. In many cases transit time between important producing and consuming centers has been shortened as a result.

The route uses a new freight-car ferry system across the center of Lake Michigan, from Muskegon, Mich., to Milwaukee, Wis. This 84-mile project was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Maritime Commission a short time ago, and service was then established.

The Grand Trunk Western Railroad is participating with the Pennsylvania in the operation of this ferry route, and the two railroads have pooled their terminal facilities at both Milwaukee and Muskegon in order to attain the greatest possible speed and efficiency.

N. Y. Central Shows Large Gain in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Company reported November net income, after fixed charges of $2,256,673, equal to 45 cents a share of capital stock, against $1,067,297 for November, 1935, equal to 21 cents a share.

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30 net income after fixed charges was $8,374,336, equal to $1.68 a share against a deficit of $4,053,682 for the same period of preceding year.

Commodity Prices Advance for 11th Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.6 per cent during the week ended Jan. 9, constituting the eleventh consecutive weekly advance, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the all-commodity index to 85.2 per cent of the 1926 average, showing a cumulative gain of nearly 5 per cent since the beginning of the rise late in October. Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago, the all-commodity index is up 2.2 per cent and it is 5.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding week of a year ago. Each of the 10 major commodity groups except miscellaneous commodities advanced during the week. The increase ranged from 0.2 per cent for metals and metal products to 1.2 per cent for housefurnishing goods. Miscellaneous commodities remained at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities, measured by the index for the group "all commodities other than farm products," rose 0.6 per cent to a point 1.8 per cent above a month ago and 3.8 per cent above a year ago. The index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods," showing the tendency in prices of industrial commodities, advanced 0.5 per cent. It is 1.3 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 5.3 per cent above that of last year.

The largest increase during the week as among raw materials, semimanufactured articles, and finished products, was recorded by the semimanufactured articles group with an increase of 0.7 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 9, 1937	Jan. 2, 1937	Jan. 11, 1936	Jan. 12, 1935
All commodities	85.2	84.7	80.5	78.6
Farm products	90.9	90.4	78.3	77.2
Foods	86.7	86.2	84.6	79.7
Hides and leather products	102.0	101.1	97.7	86.9
Textile products	76.8	76.2	72.4	70.0
Fuel and lighting materials	77.5	77.2	75.4	74.2
Metals and metal products	90.1	89.9	86.0	85.6
Building materials	90.8	90.2	85.2	84.8
Chemicals and drugs	86.8	86.1	80.2	79.6
Housefurnishing goods	85.3	84.3	82.4	82.2
Miscellaneous	74.9	74.9	67.8	71.0
Raw materials	87.4	86.9	77.6	*
Semimanufactured articles	84.9	84.3	75.0	*
Finished products	84.6	84.1	82.9	*
All commodities other than farm products	84.9	83.5	80.9	78.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.0	82.6	78.8	78.1

*Not computed.

Adverse Balance Of Trade 'Needless'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An adverse trade balance is not required by the United States to enable foreigners to pay debts here, says the National Industrial Conference Board.

"The theory is based," said the board, "on the fact that the United Kingdom, the other great creditor nation, has for many years had an excess of merchandise imports. This does not mean, however, that the United States also must import more goods than it exports. Comparison of the balance of payments reports of the two countries shows that their international transactions are quite different. Certain of America's invisible imports, in particular, are much heavier than those of the United Kingdom.

"Americans in the aggregate, for example, spend more on foreign travel than do the citizens of the United Kingdom. The goods purchased abroad by American tourists have the same effect on our balance of payments as do goods imported and paid for here. They provide foreigners with dollars with which they can purchase American exports, pay interest on American loans or meet other payments due Americans."

New Haven Asks More Time For Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. voted to ask for an extension from Feb. 1 to June 1 of the time in which they may file a plan for reorganization, E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board announced.

A petition to that effect will be filed in federal district court at New Haven.

Mr. Buckland said a longer period of time for observing earnings of the mortgage divisions was needed.

Pacific Northwest Sends Wool to Boston by Rail

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (AP)—Pacific Northwest wool is going by rail to Boston for the first time in a decade.

David Lehrer, Walla Walla buyer, said five cars, representing the final 1936 clips available in the Portland market area, have moved in the past 10 days.

The maritime strike has stopped the usual method of shipment.

Repeal of Silver Purchase Act Is Urged by Dealers

NEW YORK (AP)—Holding that monetary events of the past year had emphasized a failure of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 to accomplish its aims Handy & Harman, dealers in the metal, contended the "time is ripe for Congress to revise our silver program."

The firm, in its annual review of the silver market, proposed elimination of compulsory silver purchases and suggested Treasury authority to sell from its huge holdings "when conditions warrant."

It advocated co-operation with other nations, guided by a policy of ascertaining their "desires and needs" in use of the metal.

Sees Time Ripe for Action

"No better time than the present could be found for taking such action," the review noted. "Supplies of secondary silver have been reduced to such an extent that their pressure upon the market is at a minimum."

The firm figured the Treasury, at the end of last year, was still about 1,000,000,000 ounces short of attaining the goal of metallic reserves consisting of one part silver to three parts gold.

"These figures indicate the Government has approached the silver reserve goal by only 75,000,000 ounces during 1936 after purchasing 381,200,000 ounces during that year," the review said.

Since the passage of the act, the review added, the Treasury has acquired 1,209,200,000 ounces, yet came only 307,000,000 ounces nearer the goal.

Silver acquisitions were largely offset by record gold imports, which put the Treasury on a treadmill in attempting to reach the required ratio of white to yellow metal.

Altogether, it was estimated, the Treasury at the end of last year held 1,900,700,000 ounces of silver.

No Enlarged Use of Silver

"Internationally," the review observed, "there has been no trend toward the greater use of silver as a primary monetary metal. It was not mentioned in the tripartite monetary agreement for the stabilization of exchange. China and Hong Kong have operated successfully without returning to the silver standard.

"According to advices from Shanghai, the chances of silver again becoming the Chinese monetary standard are very remote and will depend upon what arrangements the United States may desire to make with China."

Looking backward, the review conceded "some justification may be found for the passage of the Silver Purchase Act on the ground it provided a means of inflation, thereby satisfying the popular demand of Congress at that time, as well as affording the Administration another desired measure for the purpose of combating the depression."

It praised the Treasury's administration of the program last year as "admirable, in that it has ceased its aggressive open-market buying policy and made purchases only under agreement with certain nations."

Domestic production in silver, the review reported, increased 15,500,000 ounces to 64,000,000, the biggest gain of any nation. World production was placed at 253,000,000, a gain of 16 per cent over 1935, compared with a 32 per cent increase in the United States.

Famise Shows Gain in Net

Preliminary to filing of application for listing of 175,000 shares of common stock of Famise Corporation on the New York Curb Exchange, the corporation released its report for year ended Nov. 30, 1936, showing net profits of $32,867 after federal and state income taxes. In the preceding fiscal year the company showed a net profit of $24,845.

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Huge Gathering Expected at Pro Tennis—Penn Court Team to Play Crimson

Perry's Appearance Quickens Interest

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The revival of pro tennis is directly attributed to Fred Perry stepping from the amateur ranks to the salaried side. A year ago the professional troupe failed to excite Boston fandom to any extent and nodded a silent farewell, but today the Boston Garden ticket office is doing a brisk business supplying the demand for the Perry-Ellsworth Vines match tonight.

The Vines-Perry contest will be surrounded with play by Bruce Barnes and George Lott and activity is scheduled to start at 8:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Barnes and Lott will cease their battling, regardless of the score, to give way to the feature, Vines and Perry will warm up and then enter their sixth match of the cross-country series.

Vines, if entirely recovered, should have something of an advantage over Perry. Both players won signal honors in amateur ranks winning the choice championships and having met the best the fields offered. Since turning professional Vines has had the added experience of meeting the world's best in the monied ranks and while he may not have been playing quite so often as Perry he certainly has faced consistently more difficult opponents.

Both players were somewhat worn out upon their arrival last night but were greatly refreshed today. They are really enthusiastic and keenly intent upon their present court rivalry. Off court they continue a friendship of long standing, going back to the amateur days when they battled at Wimbledon and other famous tennis stadiums.

Perry Has Won Three

Today, they are playing primarily for the financial benefit, but underneath it all they carry on on the courts just as they did in their amateur days. Both wish for, and need, highest recognition in pro tennis circles. Being the so-called "top" in the professional field is vitally necessary for future finances and every serve and every return whirled on its way is important.

As matters now stand, the tall Englishman holds a 3-to-2 advantage over the taller American player. The early clashes found Vines below par physically, and Perry had little difficulty in winning. When Vines failed to recuperate, postponement and rescheduling was necessary to give the American youth a chance to regain form.

Since that rest the Californian has displayed his old form and has taken the last two matches from Perry, and tonight he aims to even matters. During these five previous matches each contestant has studied the other's style and, since both are students of strategy, their attack and defense should be well worth viewing.

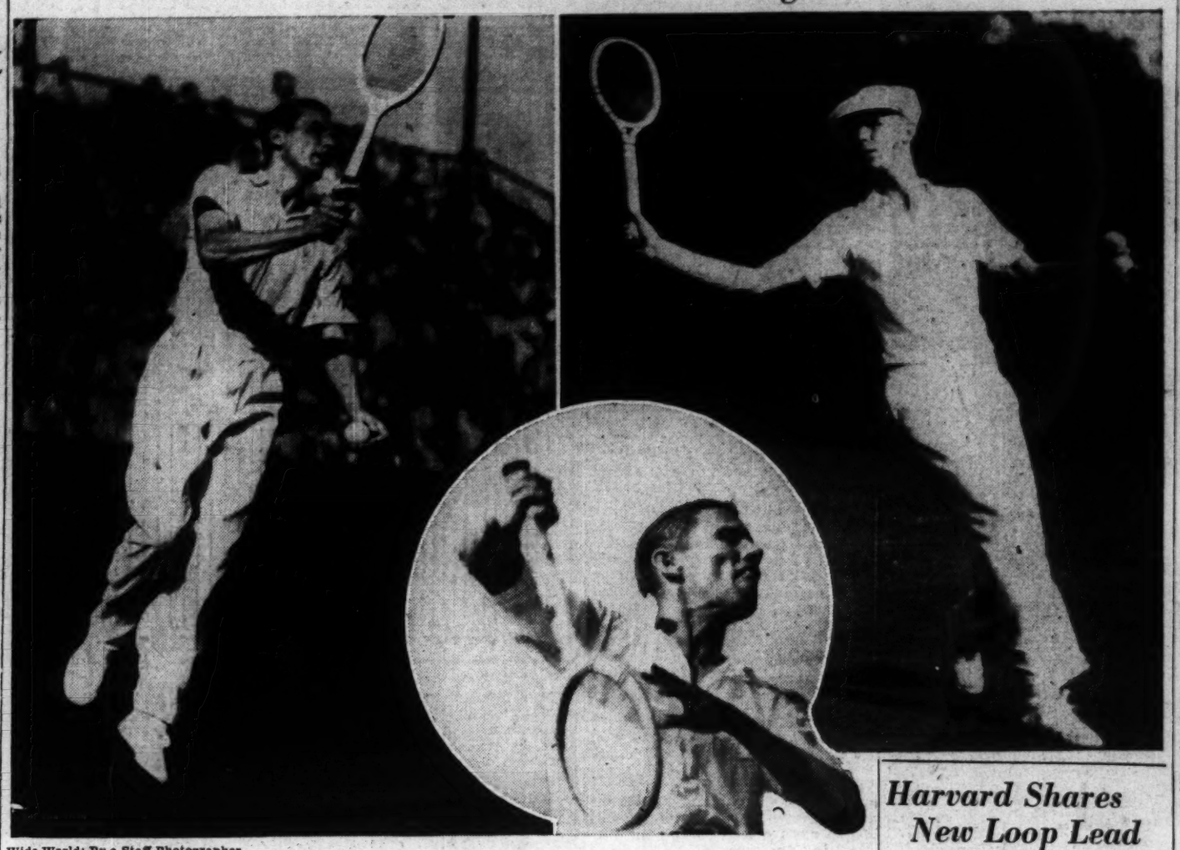
Record Opening

They opened the present tour two weeks ago in New York and a capacity attendance, with top-price tickets at $9.90 each, brought a house of close to $60,000, amazing all concerned. Vines vs. Perry, in sport talk, is a "natural." Since the New York engagement no such house and no such prices have been forthcoming because no where else could such a tax be attempted. They have done very well, however, and Boston will add a good showing in finances and attendance tonight.

After the singles feature match Perry will team with Lott against Vines and Barnes in a three-set doubles affair. The feature match will be three sets out of five for victory.

In New York Perry won, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4 before 16,360; at Cleveland Perry won in straight sets, 13—11, 6—3 before 2000; at Chicago Perry won, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3 before 12,602; at Pittsburgh Vines scored his first victory, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, before 7000; and Saturday night Vines triumphed again, 14—12, 6—2, 6—1 before 6500 at Detroit.

Performers at Garden Tonight



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Fred Perry, Bruce Barnes (Inset) and Ellsworth Vines

Vosmik-to-Boston Deal Now Possible?

Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox admitted this morning that his chances of securing the services of Outfielder Joe Vosmik have improved considerably during the past 24 hours. The reason for the improvement is yesterday's trade, the biggest of major league baseball's winter season, that sent Vosmik, Shortstop Bill Knickerbocker and Pitcher Oral Hildebrand from the Cleveland Indians to the St. Louis Browns in exchange for Outfielder Moose Solters, Shortstop Lyn Lary and Pitcher Paul Andrews.

Although Cronin stated that the St. Louis club has not been contacted since the deal, he believes that the Red Sox are in a much better position to trade with Rogers Hornsby's Browns than they were with Cleveland.

"Cleveland wanted a catcher," explained the Red Sox manager, "and would not agree to a deal with us unless Rick Ferrell was included. Of course we need a hard-hitting outfielder and were anxious to acquire Vosmik, but could not see our way clear to let Ferrell go. However, there is a good chance we might get Vosmik now that he is with the Browns, because Hornsby probably wouldn't ask for Ferrell. Rollie Hemsley is his No. 1 catcher and Rollie is good enough for any ball club."

Young Babe Dahlgren, whose future with the Red Sox organization is questionable now that Jimmy Foxx is Cronin's regular first baseman, is highly regarded by Hornsby, a fact which may help open the way for a trade between Boston and St. Louis. At any rate, the Red Sox are almost certain to reopen negotiations for Vosmik. What will develop remains to be seen. E. R.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Pickups and slipups along the sports trail:

Pressure . . . Larry Kelley, Yale's all-America football star, presents an interesting picture of a bewildered young man trying to make up his mind. To be or not to be a pro is Larry's question. Yale alumni are applying plenty of pressure to get him a good job so he won't turn pro. Kelley can't lose under that setup.

Yale alumni can't understand the "great man" or "glue fingers" as Kelley is affectionately called. Before finishing his football career at Yale, Kelley said:

"I don't like the word professional. Neither do my closest friends. They have advised me against a pro career and their advice has been very good up until now. I would be silly to refuse to listen to them now."

But as he went to California to play in the East-West charity game, the Detroit Lions made him a good offer. Kelley became so receptive he indicated he would turn pro.

Pickups . . . Yale's remarkable winning streak in swimming splashes on. By beating Brown Saturday night, the Elis won their 152nd consecutive collegiate swimming victory . . . Ossie Solem doesn't want any part of the athletic directorship at Syracuse—if he can help himself. The ex-Iowa coach knows that trying to run a football team and the front office policies handicaps a man. Elmer Layden, trying to do both at Notre Dame agrees with him.

Horton Smith always puts the tee in the ground with his left hand . . . It cost $50,000 to set up the New York Motor Boat Show but it was worth it. The show did $2,000,000 worth of business directly with a lot more coming up . . . Bobby Jones's 1935 income, a short putt from $20,000, was the highest in history for a non-competitive golfer. When Bobby quit playing big time golf, the pros were happy as they figured they'd get a chance to make money. Bobby kept on making plenty.

B. U. Court Team Meets R. I. Rams

Boston University's basketball team winds up the first half of its season's schedule this week when the Terriers play host to the colorful Rhode Island State Rams tomorrow night and Saturday travel to Amherst for a game with Massachusetts State. After this contest B. U. suspends operations for two weeks due to mid-year examinations.

The game tomorrow night with the Rams should be one of the best basketball attractions of the year. To date the Rhode Island five have lost two games, but despite these losses have run up very impressive scores. They beat the Alumni 67-23, beat Harvard 53-34, downed Arnold 66-30, defeated Northeastern 55-33, swamped Brown 72-34, and measured Providence, 63-54. They were edged out by Worcester Polytech, 39-38 and lost to Springfield, 34-30.

Capt. Jack Messina, a Medford boy, is the outstanding star of the Rams and is listed with the leading New England scorers.

With several of the Terrier injured members rounding back into shape, B. U. has high hopes of downing the Rams. Walter Kishkis, reserve center, who has been on the sidelines, with an injury, will be ready for the game. Paul Hendrick and Russ Lawry may see service, and if they are ready, the Terriers will be aided greatly.

B. U. will again depend on its famed Chelsea trio. In Saul Nechtem, the Terriers have one of the outstanding court stars of the East. Although he is not the leading New England scorer, he has a higher point average per game than any other man in this section. Another high light of this year's club is Capt. Abe Rabinowitz. In the first six games not a field goal was scored against him. This record was maintained against such teams as Harvard, Tufts, New Hampshire and W. P. I.

Cornell Rewards Hughes

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Football Coach Carl Snavely of Cornell University Saturday night awarded a cup to Captain-elect Ted Hughes, center from Pittsburgh, as the most valuable player of the big Red squad in the 1936 season. The award, presented at the annual football dinner, was made by Hughes' teammates on the Cornell squad. The coaching staff named Elliott Hooper, a guard from Aurora, Ill., as the most improved member of the team last season, while Snavely nominated Carl Spang, end from Quincy, Mass., as the most aggressive.

Harlow's Dismissal Official

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—The tournament committee of the Professional Golfers' Association last night announced the recent dismissal of Bob Harlow as tournament bureau manager had been approved at a P. G. A. membership meeting. The committee's statement, issued by Chairman Ed Dudley of Augusta, Ga., also announced approval of the appointment of Fred Corcoran of Boston as Harlow's successor. Harlow, committee members said, had contested the dismissal, announced recently by George Jacobus, P. G. A. president.

Two A's Sign Contracts

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Two more members of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club have signed contracts for 1937, Roy Mack, vice-president, announced Saturday. The contracts were signed by Bill Conroy, a catcher, who was farmed out to Houston, Texas, last year, and Jack Peerson, a shortstop, who was farmed out to Albany last year.

Cincinnati Players Sign

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18 (AP)—Warren C. Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati baseball club, Saturday announced receipt of contracts from two Red rookies—Frank McCormick and Dee Moore. Giles said McCormick led the Piedmont league in batting last season as a member of the Durham Club, while Moore pitched, caught and played the outfield for Macon of the Sally league.

Bingham Report Hits Subsidizing

In his annual report as director of athletics to Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, William J. Bingham charged athletes with shopping around more than ever, stated it as his belief that an investigation today would reveal that in many institutions subsidizing and proselyting are fostered more by organized alumni than by coaches and reaffirmed that the Harvard Athletic Committee will not compromise with professionalism.

Bingham reported to Dr Conant that "the pathetic part of this picture is that some college presidents either do not know or do not want to know that these practices are going on in their colleges."

The Harvard director recommended to the president that the corporation consider giving faculty appointments to those members of the athletic staff who have demonstrated their teaching ability on the athletic field. He declared it was difficult today engaging some men the athletic committee would like to have on its coaching staff because they have faculty appointments elsewhere.

Athletes Not Glorified

He stated further: "These men are teachers, and the value of their instruction is becoming increasingly evident to college administrators. We do not glorify athletes at Harvard. We are not dependent on national athletic championships for prestige.

Regarding the budget he declared: "The readjustment of college athletic programs since 1932 has not yet reached a settling point. A year ago we balanced our budget, and I am happy to report we accomplished the task again this year. Although it has not become necessary to drop any sport during the past year, we have reduced the expenses in all of them. This process will have to continue, although in some sports we cannot reduce expenditures further unless we eliminate them from intercollegiate competition."

The Harvard director in his report advised the president that umpire baiting by a Harvard baseball team, prevalent last spring, would not be tolerated in the future. "Baseball is too good a game to be spoiled by such unsportsmanlike wrangling," Bingham said, "and it will be the aim of our committee to suppress this undesirable practice which has no place in college baseball."

Cordial Feeling Gone

Bingham reported to the president the reasons for discontinuing boxing contests with Yale. He wrote, "Regretfully I report that a cordial feeling has not existed in any of our boxing contests with Yale, and after the meet last year our committee decided that intercollegiate boxing and our splendid relationship with Yale would best be served by discontinuing the Yale boxing contests. No college sport should require the presence of athletic administrators to ensure enforcement of the rules." Bingham stated that many of the Harvard committee were in favor of continuing boxing only as an intramural sport. Such action subsequently was taken by the committee, effective at the end of the 1936-37 college year.

Bingham reported certain facts to advise the president of the athletic trend in the college.

While an average of 140 freshmen report for each sport in the team games of crew, track, football and basketball, an average of 270 freshmen report for swimming, squash racquets, singles rowing and tennis, all of which may be regarded as individual contests and continued after graduation.

Fewer boys now have to be taught to swim. Last year there were only 54 freshmen entering Harvard who could not swim. There have been as many as 130 out of a class of 1000.

Harvard teams in 1935-36 competed in 387 contests, winning 241, losing 130 and tying 16. Major sport teams won from Yale in hockey, track and crew and lost in football and baseball. A total of 2104 participated in intramural competition. A total of 1107 individuals participated in house contests in 18 different sports.

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines in feature match at Boston Garden; Program starts at 8:30.
Boxing—Arena, 7:30.
Basketball—Pennsylvania at Harvard, 8:45; Freshman game at 7.

Tomorrow

Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.
College Hockey—B. U. vs. Brown, Arena.

Coming

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League games at Arena, Jan. 21, 7 p. m.
Track — Twenty-first Annual Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.
Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Americans, Garden, Jan. 24.
Bonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27.
Auto Races—Midget cars at Garden, Jan. 28.
Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	4	7	65	53	34
Rangers	12	4	8	63	47	28
Boston	12	3	9	61	56	27
Chicago	6	6	14	37	53	18

Canadian Division

Canadiens	15	2	9	74	58	32
Montreal	10	6	11	58	67	26
Toronto	9	2	12	53	57	20
Americans	7	3	16	52	76	17

Results Jan. 16

Canadiens 5, Montreal 0.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (overtime).

Results Jan. 17

Boston 3, Americans 0.
Detroit 3, Chicago 0.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

TAMPA—Bryan Grant scores second upset victory over Don Budge, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, to win Dixie tennis tournament; Grant and Sabin defeat Parker and Senior, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, in doubles final.

DETROIT—Vines trounces Perry, 14—12, 6—2, 6—1, for second triumph of professional tennis series.

OAKLAND, Calif.—Sam Smead, White Sulphur Springs (W. Va.) professional, cards 69-70 on last two rounds to win $1200 first prize in Oakland open golf with 270 for 72 holes.

AUGUSTA—Patty Berg wins the women's titleholders' golf tournament with 240 for 54 holes, smashing par by six strokes with final round of 73.

CLEVELAND—Indians trade Joe Vosmik, Billy Knickerbocker and Oral Hildebrand to St. Louis Browns for Julius Solters, Lyn Lary and Ivy Andrews.

ANN ARBOR — Michigan announces one-year renewal of Harry Kipke's contract as football coach.

AUSTIN—University of Texas summons Dana Bible, Nebraska football coach, to conference on possible employment as head coach of Longhorns.

NEW YORK—Norbert Setzler, New York professional, defeats David S. Milford, English amateur, 9—15, 15—9, 10—15, 15—10, 15—8, 12—15, 15—12, in first half of two-match series for world's open squash racquets title.

MONTREAL — Canada regains Lapham trophy by defeating United States, 8 matches to 7, in international squash racquets play.

PITTSBURGH—John Skillman, Yale coach, wins national squash racquets title, defeating Ben Pope, 15—11, 10—15, 15—9, 15—5.

TUXEDO PARK—Ogden Phipps wins gold racket court tennis tournament, defeating William C. Wright, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

FLORHAM PARK, N. J.—Frank Kelly retains middle Atlantic skeet-shooting title with 99 out of 100.

CARY, Ill.—Casper Oimoen wins Norge Club ski jump by 25-100 point margin over George Kotlarek, jumping 164 and 168 feet.

CLEVELAND—Kilian and Vopel win six-day bike race on sprint points after tying in distance with Peden-Audy and Winter-Ottevaire teams.

Harvard Shares New Loop Lead With Canadians

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	3	0	29	2	6
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Toronto	3	1	27	8	6
Queen's	2	0	12	5	4
Montreal	2	3	15	17	4
Yale	1	2	6	21	2
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	5	5	36	0

Results Jan. 16

Harvard 6, Princeton 2.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 3, overtime.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.

Three teams are deadlocked for first place honors in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, Harvard and Toronto, by virtue of victories over Princeton and Montreal Saturday night, share the top rung of the league ladder with McGill. The Montreal Redmen had no games scheduled over the week end.

The Crimson six turned back a fighting Princeton team, 6 to 2, while Toronto had its hands full in defeating Montreal, 4 to 3. Harvard is the only American team that has been able to keep pace with the fast-traveling Canadian sextets, all others having been defeated by their "across-the-border" opponents. Capt. George Ford and his mates downed Toronto, their only Canadian rival to date, 5 to 4.

In defeating Princeton, Harvard boosted its undefeated record to 15 straight games, eight of these won during the current season and seven holdovers from last year.

Although the Crimson skaters were held to a tie score for a period and a half by the Tiger, Harvard began to click from that point on and did not stop until it had increased its margin to four goals.

At Montreal, Toronto was barely able to pin a 4-to-3 defeat on Montreal, which the night before also bowed to undefeated Queen's, 6 to 4.

Yale, considered the weakest link in the new league chain, surprised its followers by beating Dartmouth, 4 to 3, in an overtime affair at New Haven. This was Yale's first league victory, it having previously been defeated by McGill and Montreal.

Things will be quiet on the new league front until next Friday night when Queen's tackles Montreal, and then Saturday night McGill will be given its first real test of the season when Queen's goes to Montreal for a game with the high-scoring Redmen. Yale travels to Princeton for the only other league game scheduled for the week.

Bottomley Will Coach

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Jim Bottomley will be a coach as well as first baseman with the St. Louis Browns this year. Manager Rogers Hornsby announced Saturday that "Sunny Jim" has been chosen to succeed Grover Hartley as one of the coaches "and to help me with various other matters." Hartley was released several months ago.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	14	7	7	82	63	35
Springfield	12	7	5	60	54	31
Providence	11	2	13	61	72	24
New Haven	9	4	11	56	56	22

Western Division

Syracuse	13	4	9	90	67	30
Pittsburgh	10	3	12	63	72	22
Cleveland	3	6	15	44	72	12

Results Jan. 16

Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Syracuse 0.

Results Jan. 17

Syracuse 3, Philadelphia 3, overtime.
Cleveland 2, New Haven 2, overtime.
Pittsburgh 3, Providence 2.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 41, Army 34.
Carleton 52, Macalester 23.
Columbia 41, Navy 34.
Delaware 40, Maryland 29.
Harvard 52, Providence B. C. 29.
Iowa 53, Wisconsin 31.
Mass. State 62, Worcester P. I. 15.
Michigan 64, Indiana 20.
N. Y. U. 48, Lafayette 21.
Pennsylvania 49, Penn State 26.
Pittsburgh 60, Temple 5.
Princeton 66, Lehigh 9.
Wesleyan 62, M. I. T. 15.
Williams 60, Union 11.
Yale 41, Brown 35.

College Polo Results

Army 23, Fort Hamilton 8.
Kenyon 23, Cornell 17½.
Princeton 11½, Penn. M. C. 5.

College Fencing Results

Illinois 12, Purdue 5.
Lafayette 16, L. I. U. 1.

College Gymnastic Results

Illinois 918, Minnesota 907.
Springfield 34, M. I. T. 28.

Harvard Opposes Powerful Pennsylvania Five Tonight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	4	0	153	114	1.000
Harvard	3	1	177	138	.750
Columbia	2	1	114	108	.667
Yale	1	1	83	69	.500
Princeton	1	2	94	128	.333
Dartmouth	0	2	54	83	.000
Cornell	0	4	121	139	.000

Results Jan. 16

Harvard 40, Cornell 26.
Pennsylvania 34, Dartmouth 22.

The basketball court of Harvard's Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge will be filled to capacity this evening when Wes Fesler's varsity cage team meets the ppwerful Pennsylvania varsity in an Eastern Intercollegiate League engagement. A victory would put the Crimson in a tie with the visitors for the league leadership for the first time since their re-entrance into the "Ivy" circuit four seasons back.

As the teams take the court this evening at 8:45, Pennsylvania will stand unbeaten at the top of the standing with four victories, Harvard will stand second with three triumphs and only one defeat. It will be Penn's only appearance in Cambridge this season.

Harvard has more than one reason to fight hard for this game. Not only will they be after the league leadership, but they also will be seeking their initial victory over the Penn varsity in four campaigns of play. Since the Crimson re-joined the Eastern League back in 1933-34, Pennsylvania has won seven straight court games from the Fesler-coached outfit—including one triumph at the start of the current race.

On Home Court

The locals are in a good spot to break this string. Since dropping that early season battle to Penn, the Harvard hoopsters have gained successive victories over Cornell twice and Princeton. Fesler has molded a well-balanced quintet, strong on both the offense and defence. Also, it will have the advantage of playing on its home court.

Harvard's most recent triumph came Saturday evening at Cornell, where they piled up 40 points to their opponent's 26. Red Lowman, the league's leading scorer, paced the Crimson with 12 points. Capt. Bill Gray was not far behind with 10 points. Penn beat Dartmouth the same night, 34 to 22.

Fesler will start Lowman and Lewis McGowan at the forward posts, with Gray at center. Leavitt White, whose remarkable improvement has been a leading factor in the success of the Crimson, will start at one guard post, flanked by Vernon Struck.

Penn was off to a flying start in the race by dropping Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale and Dartmouth in that order. The Dartmouth scores were 49 to 32 and 34 to 22; the Yale score, 36 to 29. The Crimson gave the leaders the greatest battle, the final score being 34 to 31.

Football Players

Two of the starting Pennsylvania players were members of the football team during the past season, Frank Murray and Robert Dougherty. Murray, left guard on the quintet, was an outstanding halfback and was selected to play in the East-West game. Dougherty's regular court position is left forward. Roy Menzel is the starting center, Roger Hanger the right forward and Francis Barrett the right guard. Hanger and Murray and co-captains of the team.

Lowman retained his lead in the Eastern League's individual scoring race during the past week by accounting for 12 of his team's points against Cornell Saturday. The Harvard forward has 21 floor goals and 12 foul tosses for a 54-point total. Johnny O'Brien of Columbia, however, will give Lowman a battle for top honors before the campaign is very old. O'Brien has scored 41 points in three games, while the Crimson player has appeared in four contests. Manzel of Penn stands third on the list.

Preceding the Harvard-Penn game this evening will be an informal match between the Harvard junior varsity team and the Boston Boys' Club. As an added feature the Crimson varsity band will play.

N. E. College Notes

Northeastern's varsity track candidates will have a tune-up for the K. of C. meet at the twenty-first annual Boston Y. M. C. A. meet at the Y Saturday night. Coach Ed Parsons will use the meet as a basis for his "Casey" selections.

A special mile event, with a limited field, has been arranged and will feature Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli, the flying Husky who wears all kinds of honors. Andy was the outstanding cross-country competitor in eastern intercollegiate ranks this season and placed fifth in the national event.

Harvard lists 11 contests for its athletic teams this week. The Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball game between the Crimson and Pennsylvania at Cambridge tonight features the events. The unbeaten varsity swimming team meets the Boston Y. M. C. A. at Harvard, Wednesday night. The freshman swimmers tackle Brookline High in the Cambridge pool in the afternoon.

The Crimson's freshman hockey team has two games scheduled, with Cambridge Latin on Wednesday and St. Marks at Southboro on Saturday. The varsity polo team opens its season with Hartford at Hartford, Saturday. A jayvee basketball game with the Boston Boys' Club tonight and several squash racquets matches complete the week's schedule.

Boston University's hockey team has two games scheduled this week. The Terrier six meets Brown at the Boston Arena tomorrow night and then travels to New Hampshire on Wednesday afternoon.

Boston University's 1937 football team will meet Villanova at Fenway Park on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, according to an announcement from the university's athletic office. The game was originally scheduled for a Saturday, but a recent change in the schedule has made it possible for the two schools to meet on this date. Otner games on the Terrier schedule include Washington University of St. Louis at St. Louis, American International College, Slippery Rock, Clarkson Tech, and Boston College.

N. E. Winter Carnivals

(A Partial List Compiled by the New England Council)

Jan. 23 — Jefferson, N. H.; 23 — Pittsfield Winter Sports Association, Pittsfield, N. H.; 23-24—Freeport Frost Frolic, Freeport, Maine; 23-24—WPA Recreation Project, Holyoke, Mass.; 24—Brattleboro Outing Club, Brattleboro, Vt.; 24—Greenfield Outing Club, Western Massachusetts Snowfest, Charlemont, Mass.; 29-30-31—Concord, N. H.; 30—Lisbon Outing Club, Lisbon, N. H.; 30-31—WPA Recreation Project, Northampton, Mass.; 31—Eastern Slope Ski Club, Jackson-Intervale, N. H.

Feb. 4-5-6—Fort Fairfield, Maine; 4-5-6—Littleton Outing Club, Littleton, N. H.; 4-5-6-7—Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; 5-6—Maine Interscholastic Championship, Edward Little High, Auburn, Maine; 5-6-7—Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; 5-6-7—Laconia Sled Dog Club, Laconia, N. H.; 5-6-7—Tilton School, Tilton, N. H.; 5-6-7—Littleton, N. H.; 5-6-7—Berlin, N. H.; 5-6-7—Colby College, Waterville, Maine; 6-7—Woodstock, N. H.; 6-7—Bar Harbor, Maine; 6-7-8—Lancaster Outing Club, Lancaster, N. H.; 6-14—Chisholm Skiing and Outing Club, Rumford, Maine; 7—Springfield Ski Club, Western Massachusetts Snowfest, Blandford, Mass.; 7-8—Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Feb. 12-13—Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.; 12-13 — Keene Normal School, Keene, N. H.; 12-14—Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; 13—Wilton Academy, Wilton, Maine; 13-14—Greenfield Outing Club, Greenfield, Mass.; 13-14—Bartlett Outing Club, Bartlett, N. H.; 18—Amherst High School, Amherst, Mass.; 18-20—Middlebury, Vt.; 18-19-20—Caribou, Maine; 19-20—Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Mass.; 19-20—Bath, Maine; 19-20-21-22—Pawtuckaway Ski Club, Derry, N. H.; 20—Bath, N. H.; 20—Hockamock Club Western Maine Schoolboy Meet at Ossippee Mt., Waterboro Center, Maine; 20-21-22—Jaffrey Outing Club, Jaffrey, N. H.; 21-22—Whitefield Outing Club, Whitefield, N. H.; 22—Gorham, Maine; 22—University of Maine Intercollegiate Winter Sports Tournament, Orono, Maine; 22—South Lancaster, Mass.; 22—Newport, N. H.; 22—New London, N. H.

March 4-5-6—Presque Isle, Maine.

St. Louis Joins Conference

GRINNELL, Iowa, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Missouri Valley Athletic Conference announced Saturday the admission of St. Louis University, a school of nearly 5000 students, as the eighth member of the group. Drake, Grinnell, Tulsa, Oklahoma A. & M., Creighton and Washburn are the other schools in the conference.

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See page 3.

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PIANO tuning and repairing, 36 years' experience. Phone 6845-W before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m. or by mail. EDGAR B. BROWN, 1029 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—For people of refinement; $6-$8; private bath, kitchenette; $12. 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C. Thompson.

N. Y. C., 541 W. 113th St., near Columbia University—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman in private family; references exchanged; $6. Call evenings or write.

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—To lady, bright, sunny room in delightful, quiet 3-room apartment; privileges; transportation. Mornings, Monument 2-8456.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (11-C)—Exceptionally large studio, bright (3 windows), quiet, convenient; $9.50. Tel. AC. 2-3633.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Columbia Road, N. W., 1738, Apt. 102—Large, attractively furnished room in cultured family for refined business woman. Col. 3099.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S St. N. W.—Large, quiet, well-furnished room, double or single; convenient location. De. 0217.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT — Capable, efficient; exc. references; willing to travel. Box G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED governess, college graduate; willing; assist school or motherless home; drive car; references. Box F-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—By girl, high school and college training, position as assistant in tea or lunch room. Miss M. Randall, 77 Race St., Haverhill, Mass.

WOMAN, 50, unincumbered, desires position, companion to elderly person or supervise home; several years' business experience. The Chastleton, North 10,000, Ex. 603, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 209 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

EXPERIENCED ACCOMPANIST and COACH will work with singers or violinists at their homes. Tel. Longacre 5-5499 (N. Y. C.).

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 59 Bromfield St., Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 509. CH. 4-4608.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

"Everything for the Home"

STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS

Buy on the Budget Plan

MULLIN'S

A Great Store—In a Great City

The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

SIXTH and MARKET

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY & HILL CO.
Phoenix and Humming Bird Hosiery Sold Exclusively in Wilmington by this store
605-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

MILLARD F. DAVIS INC.
JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS
831 Market Street

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles S. Zurhorst Co.
UNDERTAKERS
301 E. Capitol Street
Lady Attendant
LI. 0372 LI. 0468
Estab. 1857

EWARTS CAFETERIA
622 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE *and* CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Gone Cleaned Anthracite
Bevell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

January Sale
of
Linens

Exceptionally good values at the prices quoted because of the steady rise in market values. This sale starts January 18th and continues through January 23rd—offering special items in table linens, fancy linens, towels and toweling of P. M. B. standard of quality.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986 — Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871

"The Best Since 1820"
PORTLAND HIGH FUEL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

There's a reason for our ever increasing business.
SERVICES—*Telephone and Delivery*
QUALITY—*Backed by our personal guarantee*
PRICE—*The lowest possible, quality considered*
Lyman B. Chipman Inc.
PORTLAND'S LEADING FOOD MART

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St. 599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service *When in Portland, give us a call.*

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
N. E. Coke Bituminous Oil
When you need Fuel you need it in a hurry
PHONE US
Household Fuel Corp.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046. 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Actual tests prove that
NoMend Silk Hosiery
Average five days more wear per pair
$1.35 a pair
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 10 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Auto RADIO Home
SALES and SERVICE
Merrill & Cote
151 North Main Street
Concord, N. H. Phone 2770

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service . . . a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.
Harper Method Shop
6 PARK STREET Phone 2301

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST. CONCORD, N.H.

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Bring your INSURANCE PROBLEMS to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

DOVER

UNITED BUTCHERS
MORRILL BUILDING
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Best Quality Meat
370 Central Avenue

Hooz's Apparel Shoppe
January Clearance Sale
Save 25% to 50% on Coats, Dresses, Cotton Dresses, Underwear, Children's Garments and Underwear, Hosiery and Sweaters
Everything marked down—Come in and see

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES W. HILL
Known the Year Around for Real Values on the Best Merchandise
Don't Miss Our
January Clearance Sale

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

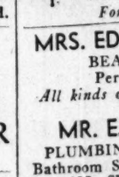
Trade in Watch Sale
We will make you a liberal offer
See our display of Hamiltons, Walthams, Gruens, Elgins, Bulovas, and others, too.
Dependable Jewelers
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

We take pride in carrying for your convenience products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Wright's Silver Cream
Karo
KNOX GELATINE
OXO
Mueller's Macaroni Products
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT Phone 296 — 576 ELM Phone 4567



Let the Electric
"Power Chef"
Be Your Kitchen Helper
It's as good as the best for
$9.98
Manchester Hardware Co.
766 Elm Street

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Spring Release of
MAISONETTE FROCKS
Plain and Figured Silks in Dresses and Suits
for immediate wear.
Snappy new House Frocks
Mrs. Roscoe Chipman
For Appointment Call 371

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanent Waves
All kinds of waves expertly done

MR. E. M. SARGENT
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Bathroom Supplies - - Oil Burners
446 HALL ST. PHONE 3726W

NASHUA

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
CLEANSING
DYEING
PRESSING
REPAIRING.
8 Water St. Tel. 170

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1179
283 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66 St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
TELEPHONE 595
600 Church St. Lynchburg, Va.

Dillons & Co.
Take Advantage of Our
January Low Prices
TELEPHONE 892

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

NORFOLK

Electrical Appliances REBUILT & REPAIRED PHONES 24912 - 33211
Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co.
Sales—Service—Rentals
ALL MAKES VACUUM CLEANERS
18TH AND GRANBY STREETS

Royal Silver Mfg. Co., Inc.
PLATING BUSINESS
Silver, Nickel, Cromium and Copper Plating
Old Silverware Repaired and Made Like New
COLONIAL and 22nd STREET Phone 24435

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

You Can Pay for What You Buy Bye and Bye
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2844, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERTA LAUNDRY LIMITED
Launderers
Dry Cleaners
Dyers
Phone R 2051
730 2nd AVENUE WEST
CALGARY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

It is one of the most cherished beliefs of our firm that the retail business is an occupation of dignity and responsibility, and that success depends, in large measure, on the sense of accuracy of those who direct its policy.

You can shop at any of our Stores with confidence, knowing that the management desires that every transaction, no matter how large or small, shall be entirely satisfactory to the customer.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
January is the time to save in our cleanup sale.

RADIANT
WOOD and COAL
Sand and Gravel
9549 118 Avenue Ph. 73244

E. LEROY CHURCHILL
Chartered Life Underwriter
Pension Bonds
Life Insurance
604 McLeod Bldg. Phone 26485

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10845 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22038

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Register today at
The "Bay" SEWING SCHOOL
Course of 6 professional lessons for $4.00
Inquire at the Fabrics Department
THIRD FLOOR

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3220 Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. 1937 1ST
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

LIFE INSURANCE
Savings Plans
Annuities
ANDREW J. ELDER
63 King E. Hamilton
B.4301 — G.6163

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

Baker 9246 3 Lines to Central
BAITRAM'S LAUNDERY
27-33 AKMAN AVENUE
WE WASH EVERYTHING WITH SOFT WATER

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"6 .99"
SUPERTEST TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

S and I

bring to you through its spacious and up-to-date store, all the latest fashion trends in men's and women's clothing and accessories. The furniture . . . rugs and housefurnishing departments are a delight to the person with a home. Imported china and glass are among the finer types.

for

Courtesy, service

and a

Guarantee of Satisfaction

shop at

SMALLMAN and INGRAM

LIMITED

LONDON ONTARIO

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

SCHICK DRY SHAVER

No Water, Soap or Brush

TOILETRIES

Our Beautiful Preparations Are the Latest BEAUTY AIDS

Cairncross' the Chemists

5 Dependable Drug Stores

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

MID-WINTER SALE

Everything for your feet

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished

Shirts with This Service 10c each

457 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

CUMMING'S PROSPERITY SALE

A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.

CUMMING *The Clothier*

248 Dundas Street, LONDON

Stores also at Stratford and Galt

LONDON

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service." 447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

McIntosh & Watts

Queen 4049

245 Bank Street

China Glass Gifts Cutlery Kitcheware

You are reminded of our

Annual Sale

special

20% Discount

Opening Day

Saturday, 30th January

DEVLINS

The Devlin Co. Ltd.

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

FUEL MERCHANTS

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

Q. 6800 234 Bank St.

901 BANK ST. C640-641 82 FIRST AVE. C472-473

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

---

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W (Just East of St. George St.)

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

G. S. BEER

1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

NuBone Corsets

Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes

"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"

NuBone Corset Shop

84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon

Permanent Waving

Personality Cuts

Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil

RYRIE BUILDING

229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

● BUDGET BUNDLE

12 lbs. $1.49

Everything fully finished including housedresses and regular shirts. Must be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs. 12c.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Belyea Bros. LIMITED

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS

City-Wide Service

SERVICE ANYTIME, ANYWHERE

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin Ltd.

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

14 Year's Continuous Service

DRESSMAKING

Specializing in Evening Wear

Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions

EDNA POTTER

4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO. 6255

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

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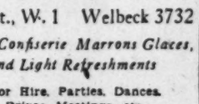

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Studies In the Psalms

No. 52 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 83

Song of Judgment on the Foes of Israel

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

Again in this sad lament there is the theme of a prayer of judgment, this time directed against the foes of Israel. One by one these foes are named. First there are the desert dwellers: Edom, the scions of Esau, living in their rocky fastnesses of modern Petra (the same who in New Testament times were called the Idumeans); then the Ishmaelites, Arab marauders and descendants of Ishmael, son of Abraham and Hagar; Moab and Ammon, descendants of Lot and worshipers of Moloch Chimosh, the gods of human sacrifice.

The next invective is hurled against the coastal enemies: the wealthy commercial people of Tyre, seamen and traders of the northern coast, and the Philistines of the southern coast. And last but not least, the cruelest of the cruel, the Assyrian who was rising in power and from his Mesopotamian stronghold of Nineveh on the Tigris river, was menacing all the great area of the Fertile Crescent, including Canaan.

In calling down judgment upon these named foes, the Psalmist is perhaps the forerunner of the famous prophets who came a century or so after the division and pronounced their famous Doom Songs against the enemies of Israel. Indeed he might even have been one of the early prophets! (See Isaiah 13-19, Jeremiah 46-51, Obadiah, and Nahum.)

Referring in verse 9 to the ancient destruction of the foes of Israel, which might be considered a precedent for the judgment just asked upon the modern foes, the Psalmist recalls the famous battle of the River Kishon (approximately 1225 B. C.) when "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The account of this great deliverance is stirringly told in that very ancient folk song, the fifth chapter of Judges, which is perhaps the oldest complete song of the Children of Israel preserved to us.

In the concluding stanza (v. 13-18), out of swift imagery and vivid figures involving the dust storm, wind, chaff, forest fire, volcanic eruption, and tempest,—all intended to produce a sense of confusion and dismay upon the foes,—no hope is held out to them, until, "men may know that thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, art the most high over all the earth."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Helping the Jack

The tire was down to a very flat condition; but in the soft ground the jack would not go up, under the weight of the car. Happily a town was down the road and a garage truck came to the rescue.

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Within an hour the burning desert road had its way with another tire; and the advice from that last small town had its test—and proved a blessing.—F. B., Antonio, Texas.

Parliamentary Practice

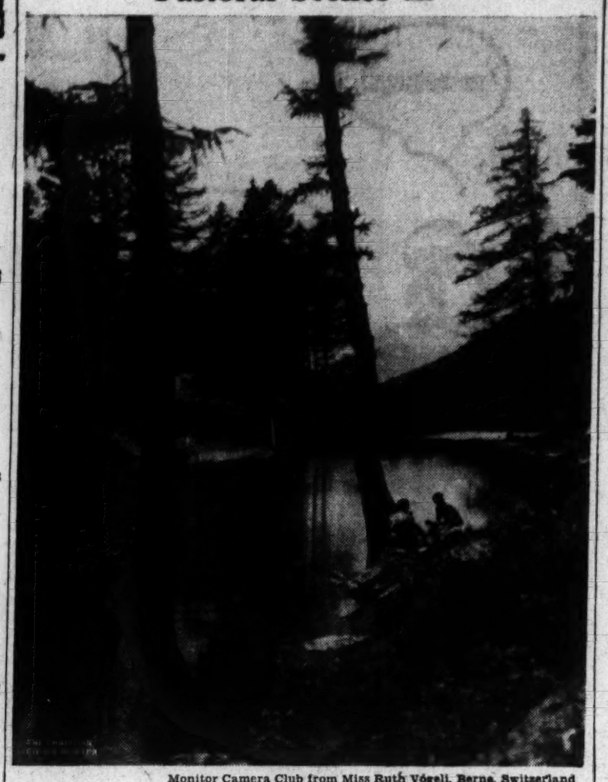
Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

To Legalize Bylaws

Question: Since the passage on March 24 of the amendment to the New York State Statutes permitting more than a majority to be required in bylaws, is it necessary to re-enact those sections of our bylaws which were held illegal before the change in the statutes?

Answer: Provisions of the bylaws in conflict with statutes are void. They are not really in the bylaws. If the statutes are changed to allow any such provision, it would be necessary to incorporate such provisions in the bylaws subsequently to the change in the statute in the manner required for amendments to the bylaws.

Pastoral Scenes in—



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A reader in Suquamish, Wash., shares today's cryptogram, which should be easy for beginners.

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Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the book from which this verse is taken: "The Lord is good, his .... is everlasting; and his .... endureth to all" —— add the number of letters in the first missing word ——; subtract the number of letters in the second missing word ——; multiply by the number of letters in the first missing word in this verse: "And into whatsoever .... ye enter, and they receive you, ... such things as are set before you" ——; divide by the number of letters in the second missing word ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Melrose, Highlands, Mass., reader takes a bit of liberty in spelling by placing the CART before the "HOSS," and giving others a chance to make the change in the usual way in 4 moves.

What Quantity?

What quantity of 4 digits will produce a quantity with the same 4 digits in reverse order when multiplied by 4?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of words with synonyms to start the week. The first has been checked as usual. Try the others:

1	alert	moderate	
2	calm	precipitous	
3	pleasant	ready	1
4	authentic	judicious	
5	plentiful	adept	
6	candid	placid	
7	sagacious	genuine	
8	adroit	agreeable	
9	deliberate	abundant	
10	steep	fair	

(Answers appear on this page)

Quotation For Today

THE heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.—GOLDSMITH.

Brevities

H. I. Phillips in New York Sun: A court has ruled that bankers who have taken over real estate must shovel the sidewalks of such property after snowstorms. The theory is that while an asset may be frozen it should not be kept slippery.

Judge: And now our future would be secure if somebody could only figure out a way for people to spend their time between leaving the CCC and becoming eligible for old-age pensions.

Toronto Saturday Night: Europeans complain that they never know what Great Britain's foreign policy is. The British can sympathize with them; they don't know, either.

Philadelphia Bulletin: One advantage in writing a 1000-page novel is that people who want to read it have to buy it. You're out of luck when you try to borrow a book that the owner is never done reading.

Portland Oregonian: Il Duce's solution—the enlistment of seven-year-olds—may be the right one. In case of a bonus the warrior can be paid off in vanilla cones.

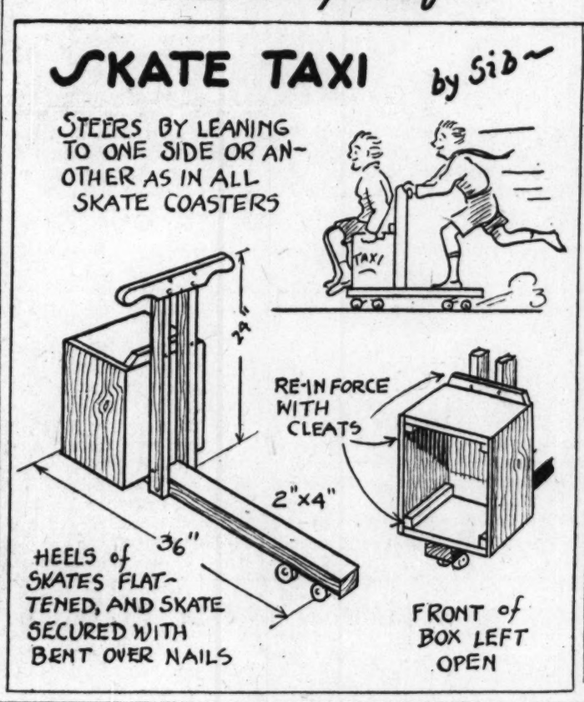
Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

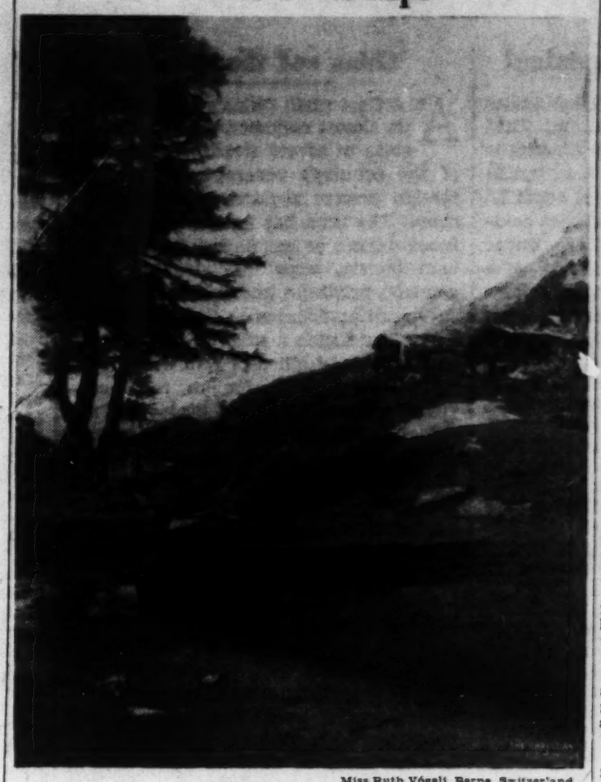
(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page)

1. For what purpose is Soviet Russia henceforth to divert one fourth of the national income?
2. Who is the new French Ambassador to the United States?
3. The disappearance of what important World War document is disturbing the French Foreign Office?
4. How many of the unemployed in the United States were put back to work last year, according to the A. F. of L.?
5. What nation is planning the free distribution of 30,000,000 gas masks this year?
6. (a) What are the main points in Roosevelt's new plan to reorganize the executive branch of the Government? (b) What new Cabinet posts are contemplated?
7. What is France's latest step in its policy of gradual nationalization of the manufacture of armament?
8. What country has within the last 70 years drifted 600 feet nearer America?
9. What threat is held over Americans who volunteer for fighting in Spain?
10. What is to be the first work of Mexico's new Department of Publicity and Propaganda?
11. Have Britain and France accepted the invitation of General Franco (leader of the Spanish rebels) to inspect Spanish Morocco to determine the extent of German infiltration?
12. What are the immediate plans of Mr. Landon, now that he is no longer Governor of Kansas?
13. (a) How much does President Roosevelt ask for relief purposes until June 30, 1937? (b) How many are on the relief rolls?
14. How many new homes are to be constructed in the United States in 1937?
15. Whom has China called to block the Communist-inspired revolt which threatens northwestern China?
16. What nation has agreed to turn back to Germany the colonies taken over as the result of the World War?
17. On what issue with regard to Spain did the French Chamber of Deputies, on Jan. 15, vote 591 to 0?
18. What European nation is planning underground storage of foodstuffs to preclude the possibility of being starved out by a blockade?
19. What prominent German official has been "vacationing" in Italy?
20. Is the piano coming back?

Make It Yourself


SKATE TAXI by Sid
STEERS BY LEANING TO ONE SIDE OR ANOTHER AS IN ALL SKATE COASTERS
TAXI
24"
RE-IN FORCE WITH CLEATS
2"x4"
36"
HEELS of SKATES FLATTENED, AND SKATE SECURED WITH BENT OVER NAILS
FRONT of BOX LEFT OPEN

—the Swiss Alps



Miss Ruth Vögeli, Berne, Switzerland

"Guggialp," Loetschental

In Lighter Vein

Frank Comment

During the last 12 months the fire brigade has attended fires, causing damage to the extent of £4000.—"Local Paper."

They're terrors when they get an ax in their hands.—Life, Australia.

—Judge

"Oh—you and your false modesty!"

Comfort at the Show

Lady (turning around): "Does the long feather in my hat bother you?"

Man (directly behind): "It did until I took it off. Here it is; I thought perhaps you might want it back."

Mother Knew

Visitor: "My, what an innocent-looking face little Janice has!"

Janice's Mother: "Oh, that child! Janice, come here and tell me what you've been up to!"

Technique

"How do you manage to keep your cook so long?"

"Well, we move the furniture around so often that she feels she's in a new place each time."

Family Bus

Several of the driver-conductors on our buses are nice, sympathetic chaps, and the other morning one of them was overheard talking to an old lady thus:

"Good morning, Ma; nice morning. . . . You're out early—where would you like to go?"

"You're very polite this morning, ain't yer?"

"Yus, Ma. . . . New idea. It's the Public Relations Department."

"Whatever d'yer mean?"

"Why, we gotta treat all the public just like relations!"—Montreal Star.

Individuality!

Football Coach (to players): "And remember that football develops individuality, initiative and leadership. Now get onto the field and do exactly as I tell you."—Birmingham (Eng.) Community Journal.

Established

"I hear that since Müller went to America, he's made a name for himself."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, he now calls himself Miller."—Schweizer Illustrierte.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Chair Race

The chair race is a very enjoyable and exciting game. There are supposed to be two lines of couples, with the same number in each line, standing in the same direction.

Give a folding chair to the first couple of each line, and assign a goal about four yards from where they stand. Now here is where the fun begins. Both couples run to the place assigned. The boy carries the chair and unfolds it so that the girl can sit. Then she gets up as soon as she can, the boy folds the chair again, and they both start running back, passing the chair to the next couple and going to the back of the line. The side that finishes first is the one that wins.—Maria G., El Paso, Texas.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: I think the man who said that all is fair in love and war never saw a war.

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Psalms), plus 5 (mercy), minus 5 (truth), times 4 (city), divided by 3 (eat), equals 8.

Letter Changing: Cart, cast, cost, host, hoss.

What Quantity? 4 times 2178 equals 8712.

Fun With Synonyms: Alert—ready; calm—placid; pleasant—agreeable; authentic—genuine; plentiful—abundant; candid—fair; sagacious—judicious; adroit—adept; deliberate—moderate; steep—precipitous.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bear Guards Man

(Calgary Albertan)

Burns Lake, B. C.

Arthur Gammon lay on a hospital cot in this little settlement, 100 miles west of Prince George, and told how a bear had protected him against coyotes after a mishap had left him helpless in the wilderness for two weeks.

Gammon, a former English tie maker, and now a prospector, told how he was felling a tall pine tree when it suddenly sprung back. The next day he managed to crawl to his mackinaw, a mere 100 yards away. Tearing the lining out, Gammon roughly splinted the broken leg and for four days dragged himself toward his cabin.

On the sixth day a heavy snowfall drove him to seek shelter under the bole of a huge spruce tree, and there he found the cave of a yearling black bear. The animal made no move when he crawled into the cave, and he stayed there.

After several days Gammon crawled from the bear's cave and continued his slow crawling progress toward his cabin.

The bear followed him. He partly appeased his hunger and thirst by picking what berries he could and licking the moisture from low-lying leaves.

After a week Gammon had crawled to within a mile of his cabin, with the little black bear a constant companion.

On the tenth night he lapsed into a stupor, but was conscious of being surrounded by a ring of coyotes. The coyotes, however, would not approach with the bear standing guard.

From then until he was found, the only thing he remembered was occasionally seeing his guardian bear.

The bear that stood guard over injured Arthur Gammon was tracked to his lair and was left to winter in the home he had shared with a man.

Carl Levy, trapper, went back over Gammon's two-week trail to investigate his story of being protected from coyotes by a yearling black bear while he struggled to get to his cabin. Levy picked up the bear's tracks along the trail Gammon had followed and they led back to the hollow under a tree where the prospector first met the animal. The bear was still there, along with Gammon's mackinaw. Levy left him.

Daily Anecdote

A Little Lady

Queen Mary of England, now Queen Mother, recently took care of a "small" matter for her granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, in the charming and tactful manner for which she is world-known.

Princess Elizabeth went to call on her grandmother. As she passed through the corridors of the royal palace, a secretary greeted her with, "Good morning, little lady."

Elizabeth retorted with: "I'm not little lady. I'm a royal princess."

The Queen Mother heard about her granddaughter's reply; and the next morning, she took Elizabeth by the hand and together they went into the secretary's office.

"Good morning, Sir ——," the Queen Mother said. "I'd like to present my little granddaughter. She's now a royal princess; but she hopes some day to be a little lady," she added.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. For new armaments.
2. M. Georges Bonnet.
3. Germany's official declaration of war on France, which was handed to Premier Viviani on Aug. 3, 1914.
4. 2,000,000.
5. Britain will do this, according to Geoffrey Lloyd, Under-secretary in the Home Office.
6. (a) President Roosevelt's reorganization plan would reassemble 105 departments under 12 heads, add two new cabinet posts, and require federal personnel to go under civil service and the merit system. (b) The two new cabinet posts are to be Secretary of Social Welfare and Secretary of Public Works. The present Interior Department is to become the Conservation Department.
7. The expropriation of seven airplane factories.
8. According to an official of the Glasgow Observatory, Scotland is drifting westward; but England apparently has not joined the movement.
9. The State Department warns that volunteers "are taking a chance of losing their American citizenship."
10. To exercise a censorship and control of foreign films and radio programs with outlets in Mexico; and to develop a wider distribution of Mexican films.
11. Yes.
12. He and his family will live at the residence of Mrs. Landon's mother in Topeka until they complete a colonial style, white-washed brick home of 12 to 14 rooms on their 160-acre farm. They plan to keep a cow and some chickens.
13. (a) $790,000,000. (b) 2,380,000.
14. 400,000, according to estimates by the Federal Housing Administration.
15. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has been vacationing since Jan. 2.
16. Portugal.
17. The Deputies responded to Premier Blum's plea to show "a will for peace"; and they unanimously voted him power to ban French volunteers in the Spanish conflict.
18. Britain.
19. Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, German air minister and Hitler's right-hand man.
20. Yes. 1936 was the best year in modern history of the piano industry. The production reached a peak of 90,198 units, almost 39 per cent more than in 1935.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oversize Overshoes*

By LE PELLEY

GOOD NIGHT SHIRT !!
LOOK AT TUBBY !!
TA DUM TA DUM
TA DOODLE DE DUM
KLOMP KLOMP KLOMP
GOODNESS SAKE TUBBY — HOW DID YOUR FEET GROW SO BIG ?
HMM ? OH — MY FEET HAVEN'T GROWN ANY....
I JUST HAD TO GET SOME OVERSHOES FOR MY POP AND I DIDN'T WANT TO BOTHER CARRYING THEM HOME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Time Out!*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss and I ran into a snow bank and got all covered with snow —
Of course with one good shake I was all shipshape again —
But it took more than that to fix up the Boss-
Yes sir-ee !
Which reminded me to be grateful that snow can only get on and not down my neck !

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What Is Collective Bargaining?

PUBLIC opinion in the United States approves collective bargaining. That is, the great majority of Americans believe that the day is past in most industry when a fair wage contract could be obtained by the individual employee dealing with the individual employer. Under modern corporate industrialism, with workers and stockholders in the big companies numbered in the hundreds of thousands, the employee and the ultimate employer or owner must deal through managers. And for either to speak with authority he must represent more than his own labor or his own stock.

Stockholders, or at least those who control large blocks of stock, elect the managers and can speak with some authority as to labor relations. Workers, it is now generally conceded, can speak with authority only if they are sufficiently and responsibly organized. The measure of sufficiency and responsibility differs in various industries and plants. The theory for stockholders is that a majority of stock shall control. It has been assumed that a majority should similarly control where workers organize to bargain collectively. The Wagner Labor Relations Act provides that a federal agency shall help employees of any company hold elections to determine who shall represent them. Many Americans are now asking, Why hasn't this been done in the General Motors strike?

There are at least three reasons. First, the new industrial union, the United Automobile Workers of America, is not sure it can substantiate its claim to speak for all the General Motors employees. If it had a majority we may assume it would be glad to prove it in an election. Second, the company is reluctant to abandon its claim to deal with employees plant by plant. Third, the Government knows that the old craft unions are much interested and have already shown their opposition to the new industrial union. It does not want to jump right into the middle of the bitter struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

What becomes of collective bargaining? The truce in Flint and the prospects for an early settlement by conference have broken up. The U. A. W. A.'s insistence that other groups of workers be not recognized for collective bargaining purposes until its claim has been taken up in conference runs into the company's insistence on so recognizing another group. Isn't it clear that some means must be found for selecting large enough groups of workers to be really authoritative? If collective bargaining is to be effective, either the workers, the company or the Government will have to take the lead in getting a real majority together.

The Italo-British Agreement

IN THE interest of both Great Britain and Italy, and indeed of the rest of the world, it was of the utmost importance that a harmonious working relationship should be restored between two powers to both of whom the Mediterranean means so much. Great Britain has no difficulty in recognizing the accuracy of Signor Benito Mussolini's statement that the Mediterranean represents Italy's existence; but that is perfectly compatible with Mr. Anthony Eden's assertion that that sea, for Great Britain, is a good deal more than a thoroughfare. The two views are harmonized in the Anglo-Italian Declaration of Mutual Assurance.

The Declaration has a great deal more than its surface value. At first glance it might merely seem to declare the existence of a state of things which has always been taken for granted—the freedom of movement of vessels, mutual respect for the rights of both parties, and maintenance of the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean. But it is more than that. It may be taken as an assurance to the peoples of both countries that their governments are not going to persist in pinpricks by reason of past differences, or to act in hostility. It means that Signor Mussolini accepts the view recently enunciated by the British Foreign Minister—that deep differences in the forms of internal government, such as those between fascism and democracy, must not be allowed to affect external relations.

In other words, this new accord contributes something toward the breaking up of a very dangerous world tendency—the ranging of the nations in two opposing camps, with Fascists on the one side and anti-Fascists on the other. This war of the political creeds is the greatest possible peril to European peace. The accord goes to show that this difference may be compatible with external co-operation.

Italy's undertaking to maintain the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean thus has a special significance. Great Britain is not the only country which would be uneasy at the establishment of German power in Morocco on the Straits of Gibraltar. Italy would also be uneasy. It becomes apparent, as the Anglo-Italian Declaration shows, that one of the great Fascist countries cannot be depended upon to be a benevolent spectator if another Fascist country should seek to turn the strife in Spain to her own advantage.

The Declaration is a strengthening of forces desiring, at this juncture, to maintain European peace.

China and the Powers

AT A time when China's relations with its closest neighbor, Japan, are in a state of severe strain, the question of the country's general relations with foreign powers acquires special significance. The time has passed when China faced a more or less united front of foreign powers, eager to safeguard their common privileges and interests.

Japan's predominance in the Far East has reached such a stage of development that the three other powers which bulk largest in China's foreign relations—Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union—are all inclined, for various reasons, to sympathize with efforts by the Chinese Government to check Japanese penetration. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether China can count on any of these powers for positive material support.

Japan is, of course, China's most urgent and immediate concern in foreign policy. And two objectives which various Japanese spokesmen, with various degrees of authority and directness, have indicated during recent years are impossible to reconcile with China's new-born and growing sense of national unity. One is the claim, most plainly set forth in the famous "Amau Statement," that Japan, by virtue of its self-asserted "special status" as the main stabilizing force in East Asia, may exercise a right of veto in relation to foreign financial assistance to China. The other is the obvious disposition of the Japanese army leaders in North China to treat that region as a sort of special Japanese military and economic preserve, detached in fact, if not in name, from allegiance to the central Chinese Government.

Russia's interest in China is primarily political, while that of Great Britain and America is basically economic. The Soviet Union has annexed in all but name the vast, sparsely populated region of Outer Mongolia, which still appears on most maps as part of China, and has established a virtual protectorate in Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan. Both these measures have been political, rather than economic, in motivation. Outer Mongolia is valuable from the point of view of military strategy.

Apart from normal trade competition, there is little divergence in British and American policy *vis-à-vis* China. Neither of these powers has any territorial ambitions in China. Both would welcome the emergence of a Chinese central government strong enough to maintain equality of commercial opportunity as between all foreign countries. Great Britain has been much more active than America in extending diplomatic support to China.

But it seems improbable that either Great Britain, with its grave European preoccupations, or the Soviet Union, which is after all more of a European than an Asiatic power, or the United States, where aversion to foreign "entanglements" has seldom been stronger than at the present time, would intervene actively on China's behalf if Japan should force the disputed issues between the two countries to a military showdown. In such an eventuality, China must depend mainly on its own political unity and military strength, combined with the various factors which make Japan indisposed to press matters to extremities.

The Music Goes 'Way Round

A MILITARY band in the Panama Canal Zone needs—but let the United States Army Information Service break the news—a helicon player. The announcement has aroused a not unnatural curiosity.

What is a helicon? Applying to Webster's and skipping the information that it is a mountain in Boetia held by the ancient Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses, it was found that helicon is also "a deep-toned bass wind instrument with a large circular tube that may be carried around the body when marching." Without knowing its name, we have all seen the helicon embracing its musician as he marches along the street and blows melodiously through the encircling tube.

Not quite a century ago, Adolph Sax, maker of musical instruments in Brussels, improved the tone, compass, and quality of brass wind instruments by inventing the saxhorn, one of its several varieties being the big bass tuba or helicon now needed in the Canal Zone. Although musical instruments are to be heard rather than seen, the big bass tuba shares distinction of visibility with the big bass drum.

One delights on the curbstone at the Brobdingnagian aspect of these tools of harmony—and perhaps wonders how it happened that any mortal ever elected to play on them. What youthful impulse led the musician to learn the bass drum or the helicon? Does he practice his instrument at home? The band goes by and the questions remain unanswered.

It is at least something to know that the big horn is a helicon. The Canal Zone band can no doubt get a helicon from the quartermaster's department, but it will hardly feel like a real band till it gets somebody who can play that splendid instrument.

Bold and Undaunted

Book News of the Day

IT WAS high time for John Endecott's life story to be told in the light of modern research. This has been done by Lawrence Shaw Mayo, assistant dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, in JOHN ENDECOTT, A BIOGRAPHY (Harvard University Press. $5).

Examination of the large collection of biographical material gathered by William C. Endicott of Danvers, who lived on the estate founded by his ancestor in 1632, and of the Endicott papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society library, and other sources has convinced Mr. Mayo that John Endecott was more highly regarded by the men who worked with him than the modern world, judging him by tradition and perhaps by his forbidding portrait, supposes.

About Endecott's early years little has been found, not even his birthplace or the names of his parents. In 1617 he witnessed the marriage settlement of one of Sir Edward Coke's daughters. In 1628 he was chosen by the Dorchester Company, which had established a fishing settlement on Cape Ann, to revitalize that plantation. Before he left home the Dorchester Company had been reorganized as "The New England Company for a Plantation in Massachusetts," with Endecott's wife's cousin, Matthew Cradock, as its Governor in England. Endecott was to be Governor in the New World. By September of 1628, when he arrived, the settlement had been moved a little to the south of Naumkeag (Salem).

After two years Endecott was superseded by John Winthrop as sole Governor under a metamorphosed charter which moved the control of the company to New England. Endecott took the change amicably, was made an assistant, or director of the company, and stayed in Salem while the great body of immigrants went farther south, to Charlestown, Boston and along the Charles and Mystic rivers.

Endecott was in office most of the rest of his life—as assistant, as sergeant-major-general, district judge, member of the Standing Council appointed for life, boundary commissioner, overseer of Harvard, deputy governor, and from 1649 to the end of his life in 1665 he was almost continually Governor. Those sixteen years were the Endecott era, the era of returning colonial prosperity, of the weeding out of the Baptists, and the harrying forth of the Quakers; of vexing problems such as relations with the French of Nova Scotia, the regicide judges and the Indians. Mr. Mayo shows Endecott as a prompt and fiery man, who out of religious zeal cut down the May Pole of Merry Mount and mutilated the King's colors.

Poor in money but rich in land, he left among his large holdings the 300-acre farm called "Orchard" in Salem Village, now Danvers. Here for most of 300 years Endicotts have lived (the spelling of the name was changed early in the eighteenth century) and here may still be seen the famous Endecott pear tree which Governor John planted. In Essex Institute is his sundial. And all over New England fields are ox-eyed daisies — "Endecott weed" — which tradition says he imported for his garden at "Orchard."

As an arborist he is more lovable than as an administrator. His age approved fanaticism. His age and the problems of his position demanded men of iron will.

W. K. R.

When a Knock Is a Boost

Ships That Pass in the Sky

THE cap'n called it a "mirig." Afterward when we cautiously mentioned the word "mirage," he agreed that "they're the same thing." But whatever the name, the phenomena out there in the blue vastness of Lake Superior was interesting enough to make us pull our noses from our books and our feet out from under our lap robes and gaze, with shielded eyes, over toward the flickering horizon.

There was a most peculiar ship, twice as high as it was long, gliding silently between the sky and the water. Soon it dissolved—into one or the other. Not long after, while we scanned with powerful glasses the mysterious spot, a real ship did appear, of normal proportions, right where it should be, in the water. An hour or so later it had passed us a few miles to port and steamed off into our wake, a plume of black following it.

Mirages, or stories about them, on deserts aren't uncommon. And lately there've been tales about them on the ocean. Few though, except old lake-boat men, and one or two writers, apparently have known that mirages are a regular thing on the Great Lakes.

Like mirages any place else, they simply are the reflection of some object on the earth's surface up onto a sheet or cloud of heat in the sky. The peculiar ship we saw was a reflection of that real ship way down below the horizon line. Shifting winds dissolved the sheet of heat and the ship with it.

Again, we saw a shoreline that, according to the charts, should have been too far away to make out at all. But there it was glittering in the sun. As our course brought us closer to land, the mirage took on fancy shapes, stretching out much as your reflection in one of those convex or concave mirrors changes shape as you change position. Then one end of it slowly disappeared. Then the whole thing. Soon the shoreline itself could be seen, green, whereas its mirage or image was a dull gray.

Sometimes the object mirrored in the sky heat was inverted, sometimes elongated, sometimes stretched grotesquely up into the sky. Once smoke seemed to come out of the bottom of a ship. Like radio waves and some other phenomena of the physical world, one apparently can't tell just what's going to happen with these mirages.

They aren't illusions though, in the subjective sense. There *is* something there, a picture of the real thing.

Old lake men tell stories, just like old salts. And among them are tales of these mirages, of seeing the skyscrapers of Chicago, for example, while way up opposite Milwaukee, where the horizon should have obscured even the tallest building at the bottom of the lake.

One told us of seeing, while at a point about halfway up Lake Michigan, the lights of Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan City, Benton Harbor, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Muskegon, all at the same time. The curvature of the earth, even had the lights been strong enough, would have obscured the view of one so far away from these points. It must have been a mirage, and a very unusual one, for of course it was at night.

Anyway we believed it. We've seen some pretty unbelievable things ourselves.

R. W. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Guerrilla Warfare in Ethiopia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The moral opinion of the world condemned the invasions of Ethiopia. Yet nothing effective was done to save her, and today government after government is giving recognition, *de facto* or otherwise, to a conquest which has not yet been achieved.

Information which reaches me constantly from Africa shows that the Ethiopian people are still heroically withstanding the invader. A desperate guerrilla warfare continues. The Ethiopian forces, armed with little more than their own great courage, hide from the devastating enemy planes in the forest by day, and fight hand-to-hand contests with the enemy by night.

Letters from Africa, from various sources, indicate that so impoverished is the Fascist Government that it cannot, at the present time, pay its troops in Africa, and that they are often so short of food that the soldiers are obliged to obtain necessities by raiding the Ethiopian peasant farms. Officers in the Italian Army are debating the question as to when they will have to withdraw from the still unconquered country.

Will the civilized Christian powers assist Italy out of this difficulty and supply her with the means to destroy the freedom of an ancient people, and so dishonor themselves and wreck the hope of an advance toward universal peace? Or will they at least hold aloof and allow the unequal contest to proceed, without still further weighting the scales against the brave victims of aggression? Love of home and country, and belief in the righteousness of their cause are the great weapons the Ethiopians have against the illegal aggression. This may yet win through with the aid of the discontent arising among the exploited Italian troops.

Now is the time when peace-loving, democratic America may come in to assist the right. A President of the United States can intervene under the Hague Convention, the Kellogg Pact, or simply by a moral appeal to the world to assist the cause of international right and justice.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

Woodford Green, Essex, Eng.

"Fighting Liquor With Fact"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have just read your editorial "Fighting Liquor With Fact." I have made a life study of people that overindulge in John Barleycorn and find that Benjamin Franklin spoke no truer words than when he said, "Show me a drunkard that does not use tobacco and I will show you a white crow."

Without tobacco I contend we would have no habitual drunkard, though there might be remote cases of intoxication. When the WPA starts its drive on facts relative to alcoholic drinks they should labor to remove the cause of drinking, which I believe is nicotine.

Tacoma, Wash. LEE CROFT

Social Security Act a Wedge?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial on "Health Assurance" in a recent Monitor brings to the fore very poignantly an element which unfortunately so few are sufficiently alert to detect in the present social trend.

The one dangerous element in the Social Security Act is its compulsory nature. The vast majority of people doubtless feel the necessity of such legislation as would provide for the needy aged, but surely there are those who would prefer to make their own provision for the future and have the means and confidence to do so; and these should certainly have that privilege.

By submitting to compulsory legislation there is always the danger of admitting a wedge that will initiate other compulsory measures, as this very proposal for health insurance would indicate. How many of us would care to subject ourselves to a compulsory health insurance, which would naturally also involve compulsory medical treatment? Yet, how can we feel secure from such measures when we have already accepted old-age insurance as a compulsory measure? What guarantee have we that we may not further be forced eventually to accept a religion which the Government prescribes—or a system of education that is governmentally controlled?

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and it is my sincere hope that the present generation has not become so passive and acquiescent as to permit itself to be lulled to sleep to the soporific tune of "social security."

(MRS.) ELSIE L. WALDHAUER,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Save the Children Fund

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the generous share which The Christian Science Monitor has had in aiding the relief and welfare work of the Save the Children Fund, which has offices at 156 Fifth avenue, New York, and in Market street, Knoxville, Tenn., I would like to picture to Monitor readers something of the need in the mountain and mining districts of this and neighboring states and of what we are doing to meet it.

In a little community house in a town in the foothills of the great Smoky Mountains, 2000 feet in elevation, surrounding peaks rising to more than 5000 feet, as a center for three counties, we have two workers, one a young woman trained in social and religious work at an eastern school, the other an older woman expert in both public and private nursing.

Our work here is comparatively new, but already we have made an impression on the situation. Several thousand school and library books, secondhand for the most part, have been distributed. Scores of needy home cases requiring nursing attention have been cared for, and local leadership organized.

A "Neighborhood House," in an adjoining state, gives to us and to those who make our work possible about as great satisfaction as anything that we have done. There is no actual town there, but rather scattered groups of drab, bedraggled mining shacks—an incredibly forlorn region of gray, ill-kept huts perched on the sides of the many hills.

Only one hour of driving over mountain roads is one of our oldest and most efficient centers. Here are carried on, in a very small but attractive community house, the activities of three of the most impoverished in our entire field. We found two rooms almost filled with women, many of whom had come a great distance, often on foot, in order to get for their children clothing and shoes that they may attend their little one-room school.

I am confident that the generous support of the public is not only meeting one of the most desperate needs that has ever been described to a Christian people, but that it is being given in such a way that it is not encouraging shiftlessness and pauperism, but is helping to build self-respect and building for the children sound bodies and character which will, in time, transform the entire region.

JOHN R. VOSS, President

Nashville, Tenn. Save the Children Fund

The Wide Horizon

Another Inauguration Day

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S first term comes to an end this week, shortened, under the Norris amendment, by forty-three days from the normal presidential period. They will never be missed. Any Washington reporter could name without pausing at least a dozen single days in the last four years which were as long as whole weeks of the usual presidential term.

This week, as the first American President is inducted into office on a January 20, the country achieves a useful—indeed, a significant—reform. Curtailment of the "lame-duck" period is one more practical step away from those stagecoach ways of doing things for which there is no remaining justification. It would be even better, as suggested in this department before, if the stagecoach timetable of presidential campaigns could be curtailed by deferring the nominating conventions from June to September.

The main thing about this January 20 is of course the enormous contrast with March 4, 1933. Vignettes of that day are vivid in the memory of the Washington reporter: The white look about Mr. Roosevelt's lips as he delivered his inaugural address; the final telephone call from Mr. Roosevelt at the Mayflower Hotel to Mr. Hoover at the White House in the early hours of March 4, when the President-elect told the President that they had better go to bed and get some sleep; the look of tragedy on Mr. Hoover's face as he turned his back on the Capitol and drove over to Union Station; the thrilling ring in Mr. Roosevelt's voice when he said: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself"; and "Al" Smith in silk hat and tail coat trudging through the cold streets in the parade, as a Tammany sachem.

* * *

And today—despite the threat of strikes, a genuine "era of good feeling" is being celebrated throughout the nation. Economic indexes are still soaring. People are expressing reserve, yet convinced that they are substantially better off. A feeling spreads among conservatives that Mr. Roosevelt is determined to make a record for history—to be, as nearly as may be, the President of the whole people. Indications are found in his annual message to Congress, in his budget message, in his reorganization plans, of a desire to do things by mutual agreement, and to proceed toward unchallenged objectives.

To Washington this week there come messages of good will, wishes of success, which could scarcely have been conceived before last election day. This atmosphere, of course, should not be exaggerated. Quite naturally, this is a honeymoon period. But there is more to it than that. On the President's side, and on that of his erstwhile critics, there seems to be an awareness that co-operation is more profitable than conflict. Hostile leaders were warned by the November 3 verdict that the President held the reins of democratic power. He indicated that far from inflicting reprisals, he would make approaches to business unmatched since the first days of NRA.

Even the threat of strikes has now entered a new phase. The impact of the automobile sit-down strikes on the general public seems plainly to be alienating sympathy, just as the San Francisco general strike lost public support. If that really is the outcome, it may mean that the first great threat to internal recovery has been averted, and perhaps can be kept away by a soft and gentle rain of wage increases, plus yielding on the part of the employers to a gradual Roosevelt reform program.

The second threat to American recovery is still with us. It is vastly more serious than strikes. It was well phrased by Dean Pipkin when he wrote: "Public enemy number one to the American way of life is WAR and the conditions which make war possible."

* * *

President Roosevelt has shown that he realizes this threat, and is attempting to avert it not only by joining in the attempt for "insulation" through neutrality, but by assisting somewhat the preventive anti-war measures of European nations. The American public generally, and the Congress, are not so aware of the need for prevention. To them, any sharing in today's dubious efforts of European statesmen is just so much more "involvement." The President, too, is participating only most indirectly and with great reserve.

Four out of every ten Americans, the Gallup poll has just indicated, believe that if another general European war breaks out, the United States will inevitably be involved. The only way to avoid trouble, if this view is correct, therefore, is not to place all trust in "insulation," but to help prevent the outbreak of war. A period of diplomatic activity appears ahead in Washington. Two or three British missions—official or unofficial—are impending; we have a new Italian Ambassador and are awaiting a new French Ambassador. While these new figures are carefully chosen financial and economic experts, it is clear that Europe is counting heavily on President Roosevelt's second term. First, probably, for an economic appeasement, which would lead to political betterment. It is hoped in Washington that the President will not turn into a crusading Don Quixote in the international field, but it is equally important to see that American self-interest demands co-operation against "Public enemy number one—war."